

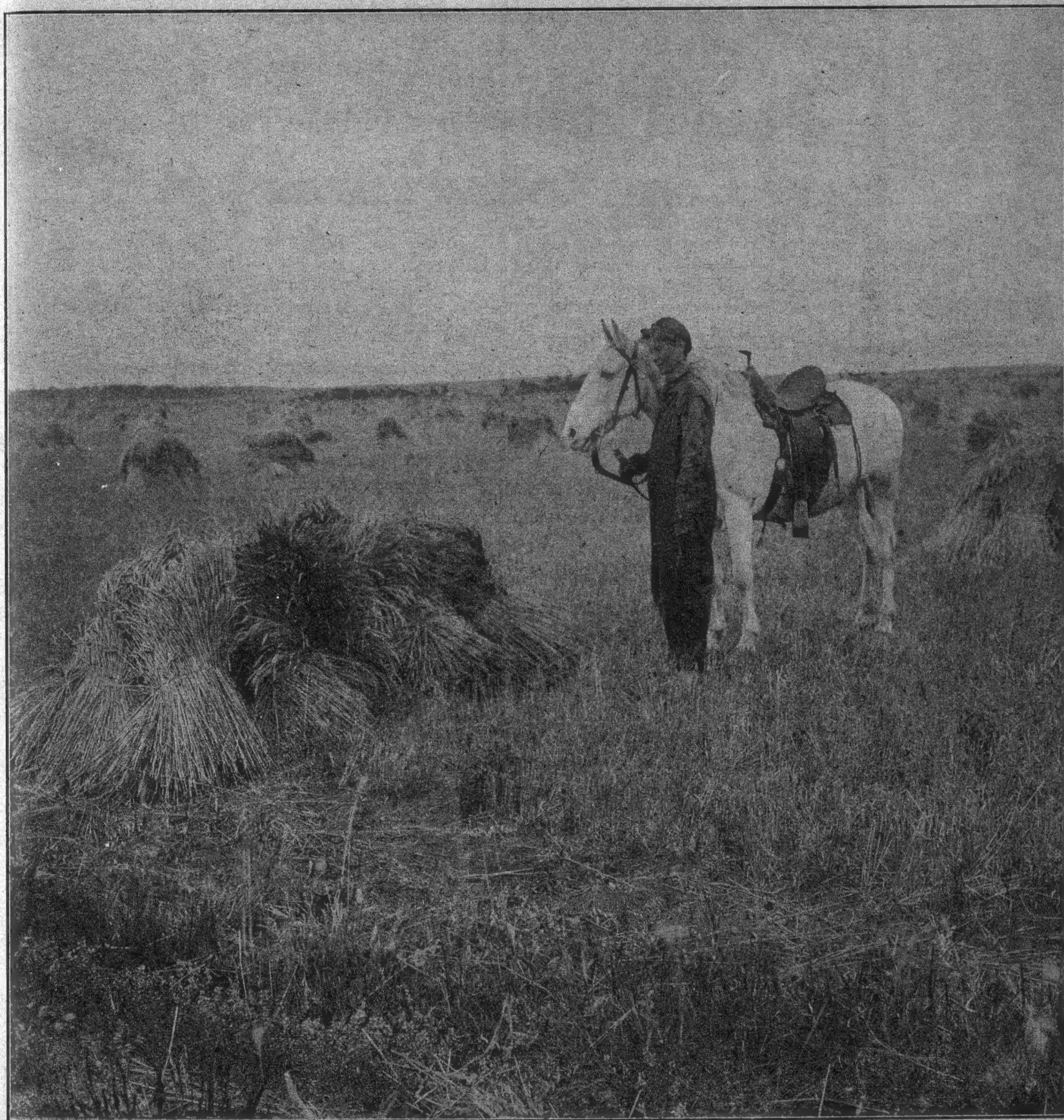
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

February 13, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



FROM REGISTERED SEED

Circulation over 36,000 weekly

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Horse-Pace Family!—You Have Come to the Turning Point

Business-Farmer—to be longer without a motor car may affect the whole of your success, and the whole of your family's future.

Have you noticed lately that somehow the good chances that are missed by you are seized by others—others who have automobiles?

Have you noticed that, though some men you know of turn every hour and minute into profit, your work goes slow, your time is spent in fretting against delays—and that you are getting into the habit of letting many a good chance pass because you "wouldn't be able to get there in time?"

* * *

Have you noticed that your family—your girls, your boys, your wife—are steadily, steadily getting out of touch with those they ought to know? Have you realized that the families which surround you—automobile families—have a circle of friends and interests, and a radius of easy visits, far larger than your family? Open your eyes.

Have you noticed how many times you and your family have been placed under obligation by

neighbors who have cars? Aren't you tired of asking favors?

* * *

Your environment is moving at automobile pace. You and your family are limited to horse-pace and horse-radius. And in the next few months the paths of automobile families and horse-pace families will separate still more sharply. Only motor-pace will do for the conditions in which this nation is now doing its work.

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* * *

Motor-car service now costs less than horse service for all the work that a motor car can do.

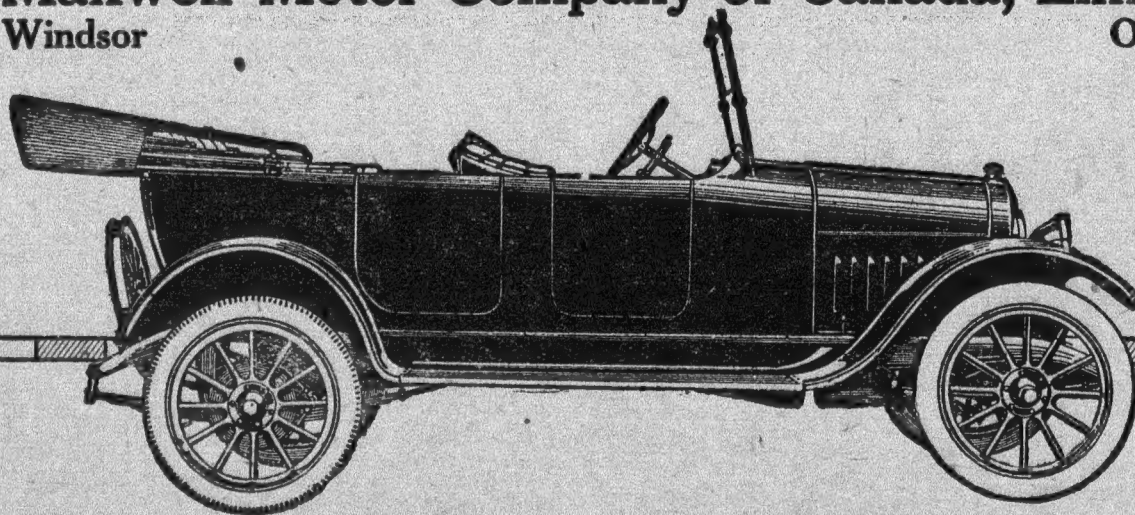
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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Mary P. McCallum

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No. 7

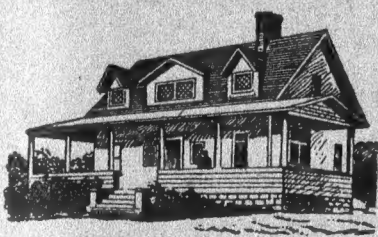
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



Let Us Tell You

what some of the farmers for whom we have built new homes, say of our materials and workmanship.

When you build a new home be sure you get it modern in every way and at the same time get it for the least money possible.

Do not attempt to build without complete plans and specifications.

We are always ready to help and advise you.

Write and tell us what you would like and we will tell you what it will cost.

Ask for our Price List Catalogue and Plan Service, and find out what we can do for you.

Prairie Builders

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With Fingers!
Corns Lift Out

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain.

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few

drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone.



How to sell registered seed at a reasonable profit has been a problem with some members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Some members have never yet been able to find a profitable market for all their seed. From time to time The Guide receives inquiries from farmers who wish to secure registered seed asking where they can obtain it. We are convinced that no man growing registered seed should ever have difficulty in disposing of his crop at a reasonable price, as it is evident there are many farmers in Western Canada wanting stock such as C.S.G.A. members are producing. In order to assist the men growing registered seed to find a profitable market and in order to put those of our readers in touch with such men when they are wanting registered seed grain The Guide has established a special department on its classified page, for registered seed grain.

An investigation conducted by The Guide last summer brought out some interesting information regarding the farms of our readers. Nearly 300 districts in the three prairie provinces were included in the investigation. The average size of the farms of our readers was 382 acres, 92 1/2 per cent. of them being owned by the operators and 7 1/2 per cent. rented. The average acreage under crop figures out at 195 acres per farm and the average value of the farm holdings was \$11,010. An average of five persons is found in the farm home which The Guide enters.

The religious department of The Guide is being appreciated by many readers. Here is what one reader has to say concerning it: "We much appreciate the sermon, and would like to see more of this kind of material printed in The Guide. While we are shut in on the prairie with storms, Sunday is apt to be a dull day, and a lesson and instruction for the little ones would be very acceptable. I must say I believe this phase of life is woefully forgotten in this country."

Photographs for reproduction in our pages are received in considerable numbers by The Guide. Good clear photographs with distinct outlines are always welcome. Some of the photos received, however, are rather indistinct, and since this renders them unsuitable for making cuts, they cannot be published. It is a good practice when sending a photograph to write on the back the name of the man on whose farm it was taken, the post office address, and any other information that may prove interesting. It adds greatly to the interest of an illustration to know just where the photograph was taken.

The following extract is from a letter recently received from a reader in Fife Lake, Sask. It indicates the splendid spirit of many of the farmers in the West:—"Some five weeks ago I received the sad news that the dearest boy I ever knew was shot in this cruel war. He was my nephew, and I shed many bitter tears for the lad that will not come back. This circumstance has transformed me into a man filled with the fighting spirit, and although I cannot carry a rifle any more, I am going to fight the Hun with wheat."

Patriotic Contributions forwarded through The Guide now total \$21,233. Small and large contributions are equally welcome. Indeed, it is surprising the way a large number of small contributions mount up. This was emphasized in a letter containing \$2.00 received recently. The contributor said, "Though this seems to me like a drop in the ocean, after all if everybody would do what they can (and who cannot afford yearly a dollar or two) look what that would amount to in a year for the whole of Canada." Many are not in a financial position to make large donations to patriotic enterprises but what can be spared, forwarded through the local organization or sent direct helps to carry on the great work of alleviating human suffering and misery.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:—

1.—What do you find to be the best way to hire farm labor? Can you give any suggestions for the successful management of this labor?

2.—Is The Guide worth \$1.50 a year to you? Give instances in which The Guide has saved you money during the last year.

3.—Have you used fall rye in combating weeds? Outline your methods of using fall rye as a cleaning crop.

4.—Every farm woman tries to make the butter and egg money cover as much of her household expenses as she can. Sometimes, however, these sources of income fail. What other means for making money have you found?

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than March 5, 20, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Residence built during this winter by W. A. Rankin, on Fentiman Ave., Ottawa

The above illustration shows one of the advantages of using Bishopric Stucco Board. Winter and early spring weather has no effect on it, and you can go right ahead with any indoor construction that you may wish.

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STUCCO BOARD

is gaining more favor each day with the farmer. It takes the place of lath, furring strips, building paper, and sheathing lumber, at just about half the cost.

It comes to you ready to be nailed to the studding, lath side out, as a foundation for Stucco outside or plaster inside the building.

Bishopric Stucco Board is made of kiln-dried lath, bevel-edged, embedded under terrific pressure, in toughened asphalt mastic, surfaced on the other side with sized sulphite fibre board.

The dove-tailed spaces between the lath make perfect keys and the plaster or Stucco never cracks or falls away. For inside walls that are not to be plastered, Bishopric Stucco Board is put up lath side to the studding, and the fibre board presents a well-sized, clean surface, either to stand as it is, or for decorative purposes.

A post card will bring our book on Bishopric products for the farmer, to you. You'll save money by getting it.

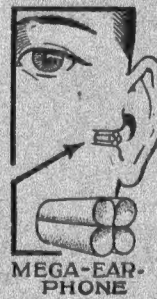
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EATON'S

SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE 1918



EATON'S SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE

COVERS THE WEST AND THE NEEDS OF THE WEST

The needs of the West are the needs of the individual families of the West; nothing more.

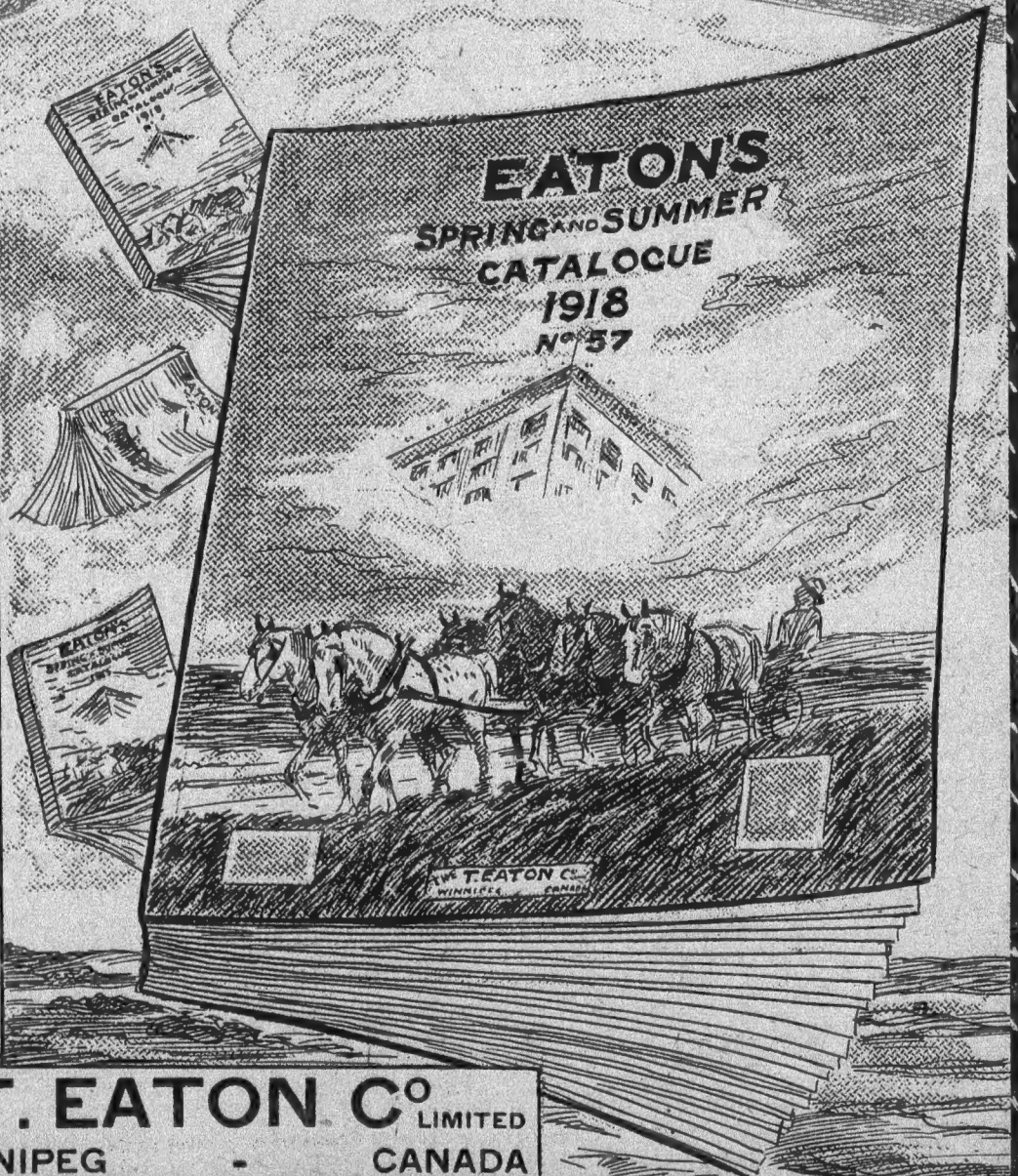
A range of quality merchandise which meets these individual needs at prices consistently low in every line is to be found in

THE NEW EATON BOOK

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If you are not already a regular **EATON** customer we invite you to inspect this book of remarkable values. A postcard with your name and address will bring it to you immediately.

SEND FOR IT TO-DAY



THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 13, 1918

Controlling the Railways

Despite the denials the railway problem in Canada is developing a mighty struggle. On the one side public opinion throughout Canada is largely in favor of National control and eventual public ownership of all the railroads. The financial interests and the C.P.R. apparently favor control and nationalization of all the railways except the C.P.R. They want that railroad left as a private corporation to earn its huge dividends and surpluses that have been the wonder and envy of the civilized world. The unwarranted increase in freight rates authorized by the Railway Commission has forced the issue. So strong was the protest against the increase that the government, for the first time, was compelled to suspend an important order of the Railway Commission. The cabinet heard the protests and has postponed a further hearing until the first day of March. There is some excuse for the increase in freight rates of the G.T.P. and the C.N.R., both poverty-stricken roads, but even for these roads an increase is not the solution. The enormous waste of money on useless tracks on these two systems has brought them near financial ruin.

The C.P.R. admits that it needs no increase in freight in order to pay its ten per cent. dividends but they make the ingenious appeal that the credit of Canada in foreign countries is largely maintained by the handsome surpluses that the C.P.R. has earned. In other words, the C.P.R. argument is that if we do not allow that road to earn its ten per cent. dividends and another ten per cent. of surplus profit on top of it, the credit of Canada abroad will be seriously injured. The people of Canada have given to the C.P.R. since 1881, subsidies, constructed railways, land grants, tax exemptions and other concessions which capitalized today total about \$450,000,000, or about \$60 per head for every man, woman and child in Canada. These concessions were granted, as Sir John A. MacDonald said, to ensure cheap transportation. Despite this, however, we have the most expensive transportation in the world and the C.P.R. is always looking for something more. Next to the Standard Oil, it is the most powerful corporation in the world. If the government fails to take over the C.P.R. along with the other roads at the present time, the C.P.R. will dominate Canada more completely than ever it did in the past. The right thing to do would be to take them all over and place them under a board of competent railway men with such a man as Sir George Bury, Vice-President of the C.P.R., as chairman. He would bring all the railways up to the efficiency of the C.P.R. and give us a national system highly profitable and a source of pride to all of Canada.

Manufacturing in the West

Every great commercial organization has its promotion department engaged in studying and planning the development of new business. The Dominion of Canada should have such a department organized to the very highest state of efficiency. One of the great opportunities for such a department is to study the possibilities and encourage the development of manufacturing industries in the prairie provinces. Manufacturing is steadily growing in these provinces, but not by any means in proportion to the needs of the country. The protected interests have endeavored to prove that the Western farmers are opposed to the development of manufacturing because of their opposition to the protective tariff. Such an idea is absurd. The Western farmers are very glad to see the development of manufacturing industries, but are opposed to being

taxed in order to maintain manufacturing industries for the benefit of a very few people who collect the dividends. There is no need of tariff protection for manufacturing industries in the West. We have here great natural resources of all kinds, unlimited supplies of coal, gas and water power and practically everything required for manufacturing. It will be the policy of folly to leave manufacturing development in the West entirely to private enterprises.

Government departments should investigate and study the possibilities and requirements of the country. The result of these investigations will demonstrate the field for profitable manufacturing. Concessions may be necessary in the early development of some industries, but in such cases they should be either under government control or government ownership. Many of the industries require only to be shown the possibilities and this is a legitimate field of government research and investigation. We should be making our binder twine in this country from our flax straw and utilizing our own coal supplies without importing. The immense waste of straw should be converted to economical uses. There are only samples of the hundreds of possibilities there are in the prairie provinces. The close of the war will bring us a big influx of settlers from the United States. Our population already affords a great and ever-growing market. Manufacturing should be developed and in such a way that it will stand on its own feet and be a real factor in making this country what it ought to be.

Taxes and Starvation

The latest bulletin from the food controller's office informs us that the food situation in Britain, France and Italy is much more serious than we realize. In all three countries the people are on rations. There is a dangerous shortage of bread and fats. Hundreds of thousands of people in these countries are not able to get three square meals daily. Canada cannot possibly appreciate this situation. Bad as it is now, however, the spectre of world famine looms on the horizon for next year. There never in all history was so great a need for food production as today. The United States and Canada are the two sources of supply which must rescue Britain, France and Italy from starvation and with the best they can do the food shortage will be dangerous. Starvation faces a large number of people in these three countries across the water. The farmers of Western Canada, we know, will do their patriotic duty and produce every pound of food possible. It is the duty of the Government to do everything to keep up food production. The German submarines are the chief cause of the food shortage. They have sent millions of bushels of wheat to the bottom of the ocean. The tariff tax which the Government maintains on food producing machinery in Canada has exactly the same effect as the German submarines. It is cutting down food production. All agricultural implements, tractors and farm machinery are taxed from 12½ to 35 per cent., while prices have generally advanced from 50 to 75 per cent. By removing the tariff tax prices will be reduced by the amount of the duty and the profit on the duty.

The wheat acreage in Canada in 1917 was approximately 13,000,000 acres. If the taxes were removed from tractors and other farm machinery, it is quite reasonable to suppose that in 1918 alone the increased production would amount to at least 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. This would supply bread for 1,250,000 people across the water and help to save them from starvation. The 5,000,000 bushels of wheat would be worth at least \$10,000,000.

The amount of duty collected on farm machinery last year was approximately \$1,750,000. Thus for one dollar that goes to the treasury we lose more than five dollars in national wealth production alone. Taking the duty off all farm machinery would encourage the use of that machinery to supply the tremendous loss of man-power on the prairie farms. In 1919 it should increase the production of wheat by no less than 20,000,000 bushels due to increased acreage and better care of the acreage already in use. The 20,000,000 bushels would be worth at least \$40,000,000 to Canada and would feed 5,000,000 people across the water. This problem is plainly up to the Union Government. The tax on agricultural machinery is a distinct and tremendous national loss to Canada and furthermore, it is almost certain to cause starvation to a large number of people in the allied countries across the water. These are very plain facts but the situation demands plain talk.

Boost the Membership

The Farmers' Parliaments are more than conventional conventions. They are deliberative bodies which have a great effect in shaping public opinion. They have had a wonderful and beneficial effect in shaping provincial legislation in the west and are beginning to have an effect at Ottawa. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has done great work for the farmers. As an instance, every farmer is getting about \$90 more for every 100 bushels of wheat he markets than he would be but for the action of the Council last summer in refusing to have the price fixed at \$1.30. The big farmers trading companies have saved millions of dollars for the farmers by straightening out the grain trade, in providing facilities for co-operative livestock marketing and purchasing farmers' supplies in large quantities. But the strength of these bodies does not lie in themselves. It is in the 75,000 organized farmers who stand behind them. They can only accomplish reforms for the farmer in proportion to the number of members in the organizations. Their work is not yet done. It is just beginning. For the duration of the war and afterwards conditions will be such that they can continue to render yeoman service. Big business is not asleep. It is not letting its patriotism interfere with its interests. It can be counted on to shift the war burden from one group to another until it reaches the farmer when the shifting stops and the paying begins. The organized farmers will have the fight of their lives to prevent an undue share of this war burden from being loaded upon them. In that fight they will need the backing of all the farmers. The only way to make sure of their support is to get them into the organizations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has made a good start. It is out to double its membership during the coming few weeks. This week the big Saskatchewan convention is being held in Regina. There is as great an opportunity in the other provinces as in Saskatchewan, for doubling the membership. An organized campaign led by the officers of the associations can do much towards increasing the membership, but after all, the work must largely devolve upon the rank and file of the present membership. Get your neighbor into your local. If every member will do that the membership will be doubled in short order.

The increase in the membership of the associations should be accompanied by an increase in the number of Guide readers. It is through their official organ that the new members can be most readily educated in the aims of the associations. An increase in the subscribers of The Guide would give it still

more force in presenting the demands of the farmers.

Coal Situation

Canada is feeling the pinch of a coal famine. The situation is worse in the East. Families in cities were forced to double up, farmers were reported to be in danger of freezing to death and the strictest regulation of local coal conditions failed to prevent actual suffering. Factories have been closed down for three days to relieve the shortage. In the West, the situation, though not so serious, is serious enough to demand attention. Returning grain boats bring Pennsylvania coal to the head of the lakes, from where it can be distributed economically by returning grain trains. Large and easily worked deposits in Alberta and British Columbia have assisted in keeping the home fires burning, and indications are that the winter will be passed without great hardships. But even here in the West there has been considerable inconvenience and the constant threat of a shortage. This is due in some measure to transportation difficulties but largely to labor troubles. Strikes last summer and again this winter enormously curtailed the coal output. To solve the difficulty the conscription of labor to work the mines has been advocated by some. Labor plainly says that it will submit to no such compulsion. It can hardly be blamed if the result would be to enrich private mine operators. There would be less difficulty in keeping mine laborers productively employed if they knew that the result of their labors would accrue to the people generally. The coal consumer will continue to be the goat as long as the supply is jeopardized by industrial feuds. Coal is a great national commodity utilized by practically every home in the country. It is the very life-blood of our great industrial and transportation enterprises. The nation cannot afford to have the wheels of commerce stopped by "heatless" days, every one of which means a loss of millions of dollars. The nationalization of the coal mines, by which they will be operated with the object of producing coal instead of dividends, draws appreciably nearer.

Manitoba's New Taxes

Direct taxation is in future to furnish a larger share of provincial revenue in Manitoba. In presenting the financial statement for the province last week, Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, announced three additional methods of raising money. First a general tax of one mill is to be levied on all rateable property in the province. The Patriotic tax of two mills on the dollar is to be reduced to one and one-half mills and levied over a period of six years, if necessary. The second method will be by a tax on the unoccupied lands of the province, primarily for the purpose of encouraging settlement and production, but also to increase revenues. All lands unfit for cultivation will be exempted from taxation. The third method is by a

tax on amusements. A percentage will be added to the admission price at theatres and moving picture houses.

It is gratifying that the government should recognize taxation of vacant land as the logical means of bringing increased areas under cultivation. It is rather difficult to see why any land should be exempt from this tax, as the tax should be levied on the assessed value of the land. Land unfit for cultivation would thus be automatically exempt according to its location and producing power. Direct taxation is coming as a permanent method of raising revenues.

Another Source of Waste

The failure of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange in Winnipeg and the resulting loss to farmer shippers is another object lesson of the need of regulation and control of produce dealers. At present any person can go into the produce business, can manipulate their business any way they like and fail

whenever they like. The Government makes no inspection, has no regulation and there is no bond. In the United States about half the individual states have placed the produce dealers under bond and have a strict system of inspection and regulation. The same should be done in Canada. It would appear to be the duty of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture but the Department has somehow discovered that it is against the constitution. The old constitution is made responsible for a tremendous amount of inaction. We believe if the desire were sufficient, the constitution would not long stand in the way. The production and distribution of small farm produce in Western Canada will never be on a satisfactory basis until there is a system of licensing, bonding and inspecting produce dealers. It is safe to assume that this will never be brought about until the organized farmers insist upon it and force action.

The Seed Oat Situation

Last week we published a report of a complete investigation by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada of the seed oats situation. Good seed is badly needed in many districts particularly in the Southern parts of the three provinces. It was alleged that some grain dealers had created a "corner" in the supply of good seed oats. The report of the Board states there is no foundation for such a belief and it includes a list of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who have offered to sell at definite premiums and ship to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission at the interior terminal elevators or other points directed, where there are government weights before March 1, all their present and future stocks of oats which in their opinion are suitable for seed or any passed by the commissioners' inspectors. The Board of Supervisors have not deemed it expedient to fix oat prices.

The report shows a great scarcity of oats. The standards required by the government commission are defined in the report and have frequently appeared in the advertising of the commission in these columns. Only a very small percentage of the oats marketed to date have been up to these standards. Many farmers realizing there is a shortage are buying seed oats on their own initiative. Others who have not yet secured a supply of high testing seed should make arrangements to secure it as soon as possible and have tests made to ensure the germination qualities of all grain sown this spring.

Last week Edward Michener, leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition in the Alberta legislature, went to rest—in the senate. No more will the election storm clouds worry him, no more will the "peepul" carry his political life in their hands. He has gone where they have no elections, where they have no nominations and where the common people do not intrude.

LATE NOTICE

Since these editorial pages were written and this cartoon drawn, word has come from Ottawa that the Government has placed farm tractors valued under \$1,400 on the free list. No further details are available. Why the order does not include plows, harrows, seeders and other equally important food producing machinery we do not know. Every cent of tax levied on these implements of food production cuts down the amount of the crop to be produced in 1918 and brings starvation that much nearer to our Allies overseas. Public opinion has compelled the government to take the tax off of tractors. That same public opinion can compel them to take the tax off of other farm machinery. Full details of the new order will be available by the time the next issue of The Guide is printed.



THE SAME RESULT

NOTE.—The tax on food-producing machinery in Canada cuts down the production of food. Taking the tax off tractors will give relief but other machinery should be untaxed also.

Growing Grain for Seed

Need for Better Seed---The Seed Plot---Multiplying Field---Care of Grain

There is no question as to the great need at this time for increased production of grain of all kinds, particularly wheat. Conservation of food-stuff and increased production are pressed on our attention on every hand. There is a tendency on the part of the producer to resent these suggestions as he feels he is doing everything possible to this end already. Nevertheless, there is a need, and an urgent need, and while many suggestions and schemes, some of which undoubtedly are feasible, are put forward to increase production, there is one way, and a sure way, whereby we can do this with little or no extra effort. That is by seeding every acre that goes into crop with the best seed possible. This can only be done when every individual grain grower grows his own seed by planning ahead and in good time to devote some portion of his farm to growing choice seed. He should at least grow seed sufficient for his own use, but any surplus over and above this requirement may be disposed of to good advantage elsewhere for seed purposes.

Better and Surer Crops

Better seed means better crops, and surer and safer crops. Our average yields are low. They could be increased very materially if better seed than is usually used were sown each season. There are several factors that control crop yields and this is one of the most important. Wherever possible the acreage will be increased, but better seed plays a more important part than increased acreage. I have made the statement on more than one occasion that if better seed were used each season we would have an increased yield and of better quality and I can still repeat this statement, based on many years experience in the production of seed grain. There are many considerations that will prompt the grain grower to increase production. These include the financial return and the patriotic duty, and also the call of humanity for breadstuffs.

I feel that the present situation is very serious, more so than many of us can realize, situated as we are, so far from the theatre of war. We can do our bit by making sure that every available acre is sown with the best seed possible. But let us do the thing right. There is no time like the present to make a start by laying aside the best position suitable on the farm to produce some choice seed for the 1919 crop.

Two Classes of Seed Growers and of Seed

There are two classes of seed growers, those who originate high-class seed by selection and plant breeding and those who grow or multiply this seed. We may be of one class or the other. It is regrettable that so many who are indifferent as to the kind of seed that is used. While a few are careless the big majority have not yet realized the necessity for sowing only the best seed. Every grain grower should lose no time in getting interested in better seed.

While there are two classes of seed growers there is also two classes of seed usually sown, good seed and indifferent or poor seed. In the poor seed class we may include the common stock or scrub stock of mixed populations or mixed varieties. These are used year after year without any attempt at improvement. This seed results in uneven germination, growth and ripening. One will usually germinate quicker than another, will grow faster than another,

By Seager Wheeler



The wheat here illustrated is Wheeler's improved strain of Marquis. It is the product of selection. "It will ever be left to a comparatively few to produce registered seed," says Mr. Wheeler. "But the large majority may multiply selected seed and do so without extra cost. It is not necessary to buy choice seed to sow the whole area cropped but only sufficient for a few acres. This is possible for every farmer."



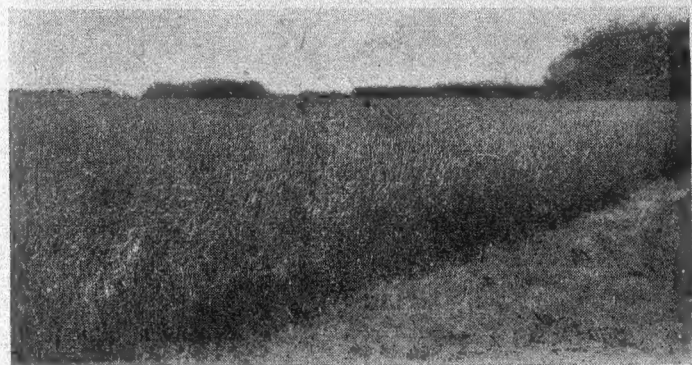
and vigorous plants can hold its own under unfavorable seasonal factors better than the other class. As like produces like this seed will produce more uniform and higher yields, better quality and a higher grade of grain.

Another class of poor seed so commonly used is seed of low vitality due to some weakness by disease as rust or smut, or to frost and immaturity. No chances ought to be taken with poor seed especially this season.

Present Moisture Conditions Unpromising

Attention should be drawn to the fact that many districts suffered from drought last season. Men have written me that less than an inch of rain fell between seed time and harvest. Little rain fell last fall in many districts. Considerable plowing was done under dry conditions and there will not be sufficient moisture in the plowing. What may come from the snow in the spring will not amount to much as it requires 12 inches of snow to make one inch of water. If we had a three foot snow fall this winter it will be equal to only about three or four inches of rain, and considerable of this may be lost in the run off into waste places. The

dry plowing will take up this moisture rapidly and while it may be sufficient to allow the seed to germinate it will help very little to carry the crop forward until the June rains come. The crop depends on the June rains more than on the winter snow. If rains fail early in June the crop invariably suffers, and if it fails under the above conditions it may be serious. The great point to observe this spring is to be sure



The result of selection. A field of Kitchener Wheat that yielded 63 bushels per acre.

be taller or shorter, weaker or stronger in the character of the straw and mature sooner than another. This mixture of varieties results in uneven growth, uneven ripening, reduced yields and poorer quality and grade. The loss yearly is greater than many can realize.

Good seed, especially seed with a pedigree, by selection or breeding can be depended on to show a uniform germination, growth and ripening, and will give higher yields of grain of uniform quality and grade. This selected stock from the most promising

that the seed goes into the soil in the best manner possible and to get the plant well established while there is available moisture early in the season and the weather is cool. The wheat crops will then stand considerable drought. The important point to observe is to sow only the best seed possible, and make sure that it gets a good rooting system early in the season. There is danger that the seed sown may be of low vitality. The tests for germination so far according to authorities are showing up very low for some reason or other. The conditions we are

confronted with demand that only the best seed possible be used. This should be obtained while it is available, particularly a few bushels of choice seed to produce seed for the season of 1919.

As I have pointed out there are two classes of seed growers, the original producers by seed selection and the others who multiply this seed. At the present time the indications are that there are very few producing registered seed. The big majority will not spend the time at this work. It calls for some experience and a certain amount of patient and painstaking effort such as few will give. It will ever be left to the few to carry on this work but the large majority may multiply selected seed and do so without any extra effort. Apart from the cost of the original seed and attention to a few details to maintain the purity and high standard it will not be necessary to buy choice seed to seed the whole area to be cropped but only sufficient for a few acres. This is within the possibility of every grower. I know of no better way, apart from good tillage, whereby we may rapidly increase present yields, improve the quality of our grain, help solve the problem of increased production and fulfill our part and duty in the present and future crisis.

Having touched somewhat broadly on the needs for every grower to produce better seed it would not be out of place to put the question to every grain grower the part he is going to take. It is for the individual to earnestly consider this matter and decide that some portion of the farm, small or large, shall be devoted to growing seed grain apart from commercial grain.

It is a duty every grower owes to himself, to the country at large, to our empire, our allies and every country that is threatened by famine and starvation.

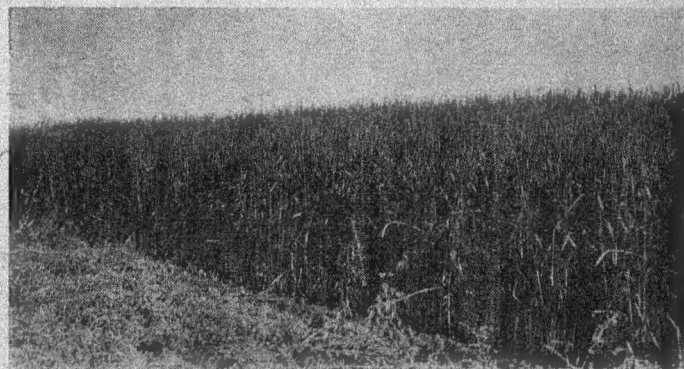
Any grower can grow good seed but it is altogether a different matter to produce choice seed. Not every man is adapted to the work. Let every one decide to belong to one class or the other.

Methods of Seed Selection

The first step for the beginner to take is to procure seed of the highest pedigree sufficient for about a quarter of an acre. It is advisable to confine one's effort to this small area for many reasons. The time at disposal will not permit operations on larger areas and the best work is done on the small plots. Tall oaks from little acorns grow. The first thing is to procure the best seed regardless of the price. This seed has been produced by years of patient and painstaking work. The next step is to provide the seed bed for this seed. This preferably would be the cleanest and best cultivated portion of the farm. Before seeding the seeder should be overhauled to clean out any other grains that may be there. Then sow the seed at the proper depth in the moisture.

After the grain is showing through the ground, before it gets into the leaf, it should be harrowed. This operation is important as it will destroy any very young weeds. Allow the crop to get well established before another crop of weeds can retard the crop. Harrowing also maintains the mulch and the cultivation given materially helps the crop.

When the crop is headed out watch is kept to note if there are any foreign types or other grains in the plot. These must be pulled out. They are termed



The result of selection. A strong, even growth of Wheat on Mr. Wheeler's Farm.

rogues. When the seed is obtained from a reliable source there will be few if any rogues in the plot. When the crop is ripe a selection of heads is made, sufficient to sow a similar plot the following season. About four bags full of heads should be sufficient when threshed and cleaned to sow a similar plot. The heads when dry should be threshed in a sack to maintain their purity. When the plot is ready to cut the binder should be cleaned free from any other grain if another crop has been cut previously.

Continued on Page 26

The Seven Skippers of the "London Lass"

By Holman F. Day

Illustrated by Ch. Grunwald

"We'll all go or none," stated Cap'n Cook, with much decision.

"Well, come along, then!" The St. John skipper was not cordial.

"I'll apologize for what he just called me," remarked Cap'n Sproul in baleful tones, "before I put foot on his old punk deck."

Cap'n Tackaberry saw that he had overreached. He heard a mumble of approval that indicated that his new friends stood ready to desert him.

"Well, I'll apologize," he grumbled. "I want to get that brig to St. John."

"And you want us to go more cordial," prompted Cap'n Cook. "We ain't got to do this. There ain't anything in it for us except what we eat, and the outin,—and we've got to pay our own railroad fares back home. But that's all right. Howsom-ever, you've got to act toward us different from this. We ain't a case of the scurvy nor a pasul of rats. If you want us aboard you take off your cap as a gent should and say so, polite and soavable."

It was plain that the smile that Cap'n Tackaberry put on hurt his face, and there was agony in his assumed politeness. But his need was critical.

"There," remarked Cap'n Cook, "that's done, even though it ain't very well done. Now we're more or less all ready to go, except for getting a few chickie-foxin's from our houses and leavin' word with the wimmen folks. So, first we'll cruise right around to the market and have the grub put up and started down to the wharf."

Ten minutes later, in single file behind the sullen Cap'n Tackaberry, they marched into the city's leading market, cheery smiles lighting their faces as the aroma of the good things caught them at the threshold.

"There's nothing like havin' foundations laid right," stated Cap'n Cook, who had constituted himself spokesman for the commissariat. "My name ain't Cook for nothin'. I'm goin' to be in charge of the galley for this trip, and you needn't be afraid that you won't have all that's goin', and put together right when it comes to table. For foundations meat. Let's see, allowin' four days for the trip—"

It ain't goin' to take four days," objected the surly skipper of the Lass.

"You never can tell in light breezes and summer weather," insisted Cap'n Cook. "And the time to buy meat is when it's in front of you and for sale. You'd feel kind of uncomfortable, wouldn't you, with seven sea captains as guests before the mast, and a calm on and the steak all eat up?"

"I don't think you'd starve to death, even if you had to depend on the food that's aboard now," said the skipper, his gaze boring Cap'n Sproul, as though daring that detractor to say something.

Cap'n Cook set his palm edgewise on a side of beef, rich with juices in the sirloin and yellow with broidery of fat. "Eight slices four times," he commanded the man of the poised knife. "And make 'em thick. We ain't orderin' shoe taps."

The skipper of the brig winced every time the knife sank into the meat. But the watching of the cutting of 32 steaks proved tedious for the other onlookers. They were as eager as boys, and their eyes searched for good things.

"Ain't you goin' to have friggasseed chicken once or twice?" inquired Cap'n Cole, fondling his Falstaffian frontage.

"'Twouldn't be no cruise without it," cried Cap'n Cook.

"And ham and eggs every morning for breakfast, of course," put in Cap'n Kitchen, lifting the cover of an egg case.

"Of course," agreed the chief of the pantry. "Say, look here, my good friends," objected the master of the Lass, "I think you're cuttin' it a bit broad, d'ye know. Eggs are something I have never had aboard."

"If you are goin' to hedge as a host on what we have to eat," said Cap'n Cook severely, "we might as well know it right now. Here we be, seven retired shipmasters givin' you our valuable services free gratis for nothin', and you makin' a holler on the grub question! Here, butcherman, stop cuttin' the steak until we know where we stand."

"Keep on," directed Cap'n Tackaberry faintly. "But it seems as though a lot of this was goin' to spoil."

"Don't you worry about it spoilin'. There's ice and a plenty of it goin' aboard that hoker. It's the

ice as will do the business. Our storb'ries and fresh vegetables will—"

"Strawberries?" demanded Cap'n Tackaberry, mustering courage to rebel.

"You don't think, do you, that we're goin' off-shore right in the height of the storb'ry season and not have storb'ries and cream to top off the snack?"

"I have plenty of canned vegetables in my own stores aboard," pleaded the skipper, when he saw Cap'n Cook critically inspecting the baskets of fresh peas, the asparagus, the potatoes, and the rest of the appetizing layout.

"Keep 'em there," advised Cap'n Cook serenely. "They'll be good next winter. But the time to have fresh vegetables is when they're fresh."

He ordered liberally, and his mates stood at one side listening gustfully. Then there were butter and the general "fixin's" and even a rotund dairy cheese.

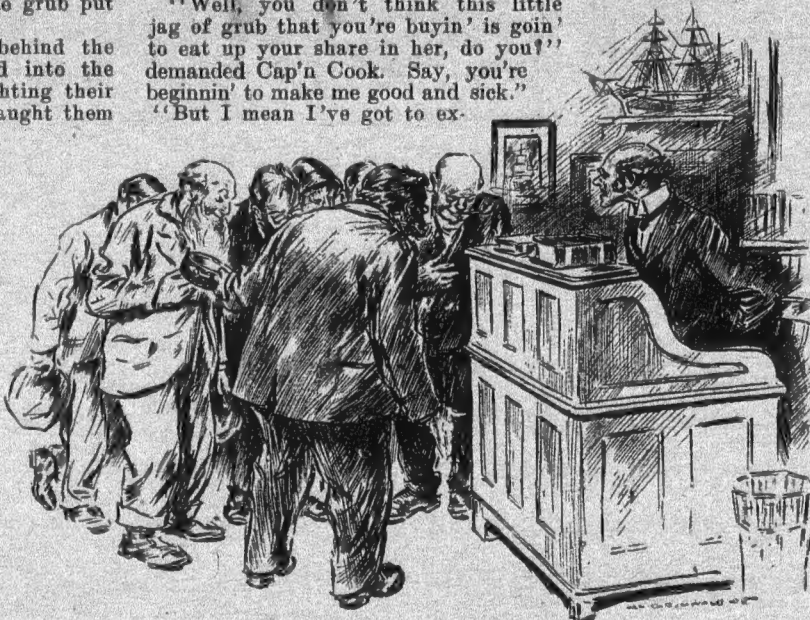
"You ain't managed nothin' for sweet yet," suggested Cap'n Cole. "Is it goin' to be plum duff?"

"No, sir," replied Cap'n Cook. "It's goin' to be pie three times a day, marble cake, cream puffs and assorted cookies. We'll tackle the bakery when we go past. Be thinkin' up your choice of pie."

"I only own three-eighths into that brig," protested the St. John man.

"Well, you don't think this little jag of grub that you're buyin' is goin' to eat up your share in her, do you?" demanded Cap'n Cook. Say, you're beginnin' to make me good and sick."

"But I mean I've got to ex-



They all Scraped a Salute.

plain to the owners," protested the skipper.

"Well, explain that you were hung up here in this port, and freights at this time of year runnin' a dollar seventy-five a ton, and you with a cargo waitin' for you in St. John. Don't you suppose we know what a hole we're gettin' you out of, free gratis for nothin'? You ain't even been cordial to us about it yet. I'm ready to throw it up. Put the stuff back," he commanded the amazed and indignant marketman.

"I'm orderin' it, and I'll pay for it," declared Cap'n Tackaberry hastily. He began to tug at a fat wallet in his coat pocket.

"Unless you can be pleasant about it, and stay pleasant from now out, we'll call it off," stated Cap'n Cook.

The expression on their host's face was not exactly radiant during the rest of the marketing, but he choked back remonstrance, even when the whole seven claimed particular and different partiality for pie and ordered a fairly staggering stack of pastry. Before sundown the supplies were on board and stowed. The old mariners began leisurely survey of the London Lass from forepeak to lazaret.

"With the tide settin' as it is, gents, and this breeze holdin', I don't see any reason why we can't get under way and stand out," suggested Cap'n Tackaberry, who had followed them about, and had been waiting impatiently for them to get busy.

"Don't larrup a free hoss," said Cap'n Cook rebukingly. "There'll be wind tomorrow and water too. Nothin' gained by owlin' round nights—not at our age. Some of you fellers bring me kindlin's. First thing is a galley fire, and then a supper that will make you dream of the happy land of Canaan."

"I don't see any reason why we can't be sailin'

whilst we're eatin'," remonstrated Cap'n Tackaberry, with a nasty emphasis on the last word.

"You haven't made enough account of eatin' in times past and gone," said Cap'n Tewksbury. "There's quite a science to it if you're goin' to get the most out of a meal. If we should turn to now and get all het up h'istin' sails, that supper wuldn't taste good—and Lord knows we don't want to pull ropes on full stomachs."

"Well, this is business for me—it isn't an excursion party." It was plain that Cap'n Tackaberry's temper was getting away from him.

"It's an excursion party for us—that was the understandin'," interposed Cap'n Sproul. "For a man that's been up inshore for several years, like I have, this is a treat. I've been hankerin' for it, and I'd hate to see the trip spoiled by anyone gettin' fussed up over little matters."

He looked at Cap'n Tackaberry with a significance that intimated serious disagreement if any one tried to spoil the trip. The skipper of the Lass went away by himself and sat on the fore capstan and scowled on the preparations for the feast. He ate moodily and not heartily when the savory repast was ready, and did not join in the general smoke talk that followed.

There was an extra berth in the skipper's stateroom, and Cap'n Cook calmly took it at bedtime. The other captains disposed of the other berths and the lockers of the house among themselves.

"Of course it ain't exactly regular for the crew to sleep aft," said Cap'n Kitchen cheerfully to the glowering skipper, "but this is a special occasion and we're all shipmasters together, and we might as well be sociable."

"I'd like to see the man that could get me into one of them fo'e'sle bunks," said Cap'n Sproul. "I've seen 'travelers' before in my life, but I never see 'em wearin' shoulder straps and carryin' swords, like them that's crawlin' in those bunks."

"Sir," barked Cap'n Tackaberry in a rage, "you haven't opened your mouth so far without makin' some slur-rin' remark about my brig. I will now ask you to stop that kind of talk."

"Sir," retorted Cap'n Sproul, with great promptitude, "the way you keep lookin' at me all the time is sassier than any talk I've ever made. I ain't more'n half keepin' even with you."

"Oh, don't let's get into any argument," pleaded Cap'n Cole. He was devouring a quarter section of custard pie that he propped deftly on thumb and fingers. "Your vittles won't agree with you if you row and wrangle."

Cap'n Tackaberry kicked over a stool and retired to his stateroom. Cap'n Sproul went to sleep, lulled by his own mutterings.

At eight bells the next morning, and not before then, the London Lass went creaking out to sea. Cap'n Tackaberry had been up and fuming since eight bells at four a.m. But his crew took their own time over the ham and eggs and the piping hot coffee.

Cap'n Sproul, without being asked, but feeling the hankering for sea duties once again after his years of inactivity, assumed the position of first mate and, as the natural executive, roared orders. For the first watch Cap'n Doty took the wheel. After trimming sails for the first tack, the crew assembled aft and smoked and chatted in deep content. The sun was bland, there was just wind enough to heel her to the froth that topped the careering waves, and the excursion promised delight. Cap'n Cook was already planning the bill of fare for the noon meal, and four of the captains volunteered to shell the peas.

Cap'n Sproul and Cap'n Tackaberry trudged with pendulum promenade from rail to rail on the quarter-deck, hands behind their backs. Every time they passed they glared at each other.

"A couple of you tumble forward," bellowed Cap'n Sproul, after careful scrutiny aloft. "Ease fore to 'g's'l braces and set up them jib lifts."

"I think she's drawin' all clever as she is," objected the skipper. "And, by the way, sir, I think that from now on I'll handle my own vessel. I haven't asked you to give off orders."

"You can see for yourself," cried Cap'n Sproul, "that both the to 'g's'l's are hauled too close into the wind and them jibs ain't half drawin'. I'll leave it to these sea captains here."

Continued on Page 27

Road Making and Maintenance

The Fundamentals of a Good Roads System

In the year 1913, a year of average yield, about 20,000,000 tons of farm products were produced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. While all of this material was not hauled over the roads to the markets, it is reasonable to assume that the amount of material hauled from the markets to the farm would be sufficient to make the total amount hauled at least equal in weight to the total farm products. It is therefore safe to assume that the yearly traffic over the roads of Western Canada amounts on an average to at least 20,000,000 tons. While the exact cost of hauling this cannot be determined, it is apparent to any who are acquainted with the condition of our average country road, particularly in the fall, that a saving of 25 cents per ton of material hauled is a low estimate of the saving which would be effected if this material could all be hauled over good roads instead of roads as they are at present. A saving of 25 cents per ton on 20,000,000 tons means a total yearly saving of \$5,000,000. This estimate of possible saving while undoubtedly on the low side, shows the subject of road construction to be of sufficient importance as to justify a careful study of the fundamental requisites for road building.

Fundamentals of Road Building

The three fundamental requisites for economical and efficient road construction are good engineering, a systematic carrying out of the work and good organization. Under good engineering comes the selection of the proper

type of road to suit the conditions, the selection of material, provision for necessary drainage, a selection of the best alignment, the establishment of economical grades and the design of the road section. Under system comes the planning for the orderly carrying out of the work, the sequence in which it will be carried out, the starting point of each portion of the work and its continuity. Under organization comes the selection and arrangement of men, teams and machinery, and most important of all in this division, the selection of an experienced and competent foreman.

What part does engineering play in road construction? The first problem is to be decided in this work is the type of road to be built. This will depend on the amount and nature of the present and probable future traffic, the possibility of the lowering of hauling costs, the first cost of the road, the cost of up-keep and the life of the road. For some time to come a high percentage of our western roads will be of either the earth or gravel type. A careful study is necessary in deciding which of these types to use. It is evidently not economical to build a gravel road costing thrice as much as an earth road where traffic is light and occurs mostly in the dryer months, and where the soil dries quickly, but it is also evident that when the amount of traffic reaches a certain volume, moving during the season of greater rain this extra expenditure for gravel would be justifiable. Just when this

By Arch. McGillivray, Chairman and M.A. Lyons, Chief Engineer, Manitoba Good Roads Board.

extra expenditure is justifiable is a matter to be decided by engineering study and judgment.

In the use of material for an earth road, we are generally bound by material at hand, but the selection of material for a gravel surface must be carefully made. The particular advantage which a well built gravel road has over an earth road, is that the gravel road will support the traffic in all seasons. To do this it must be well bonded and very dense both in order to distribute the load and to prevent any water from penetrating to the subgrade. Thus the gravel selected must contain a material having a high cementing value and also be so graded that, when finally consolidated, there will be no voids in

the ditch. Some places there will be more earth than is required for the building of the road at that point and at other places not sufficient. Careful thought must be given to the disposal of this earth; whether it should be hauled from places of heavy cut to places of light cut or whether some of it should be wasted and earth borrowed at the light cuts. In rolling country, where little ditching is necessary, the grade must be so planned that the cut from the hills must just balance the fills, up to an economical length of haul, which length of haul must be determined. In grade reduction on hills the problem is to establish the most economical grade. This grade will vary with the relation of the cost of the grade reduction to the amount and nature of the traffic. It will be dependent on the direction of heavy traffic, the type of road, or perhaps be governed by a ruling grade on some other portion of the road.

A proper alignment of the road is necessary, not only for greater economy and ease in construction and maintenance but also for the appearance of the road. In level country, a well aligned road grade or ditch, has an appearance in keeping with a neat farm-yard and farm buildings. On side hill work a change in alignment may make a considerable change in the grade of the road or in the cost of construction. In rolling country it is often found more economical to build a road round a hill, than to build over the hill, and thus reduce a heavy grade to a



THE GRAVEL ROAD DRAG IN ACTION



THE EARTH ROAD DRAG IN ACTION

level or nearly level grade. The shape of the road is also an important question to be decided. It must be wide enough to conveniently accommodate the traffic which will make use of it, but no wider than is necessary or the expense of maintenance will be too high. The width of the road will vary according to the class and amount of traffic. In general an 18 foot road is the minimum width on which two lines of traffic can comfortably pass, especially if some of this traffic is fast moving. On roads where the traffic is light and slow moving a 16 foot road may suffice.

The location and size of ditches must also be given consideration. The ditches must be so planned and constructed that the road will be safe for traffic. The location, size and shape of the ditch will vary with the class of road, with the nature of the soil and with the topography of the country. The crown of the road must be such that any water falling on it can quickly find its way to the ditch. But the crown must be no more than is necessary to serve this purpose. The amount of crown will vary with the type of road, with the grade of the road and with the character of the soil.

Grade and Alignment

From these considerations it is apparent that engineering plays a very important and essential part in road construction.

The question of grade is also one requiring careful consideration, not only grade reduction on steep hills, but also the grade through rolling and through level country. In level country the road will be constructed of material from the ditch. Very rarely is a country so level that the quantity of earth taken out of the ditch is the same at every point in

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Organization for Road Building

Te part which the organization has in road making

Continued on Page 32



PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED ROADS PROPERLY MAINTAINED

Left—First Prize Gravel Section in Manitoba 1917 Dragging Competition, Municipality of East St. Paul.

Right—First Prize Earth Section in Manitoba 1917 Dragging Competition, Municipality of Ritchot.

GRAIN GROWERS' POSITION

(A Series—Closing Article)

VI.—Positive and Constructive

By way of constructive development from the present condition, the Grain Growers seek that all industries shall be treated alike so far as industrial and commercial opportunity is concerned. That is, that no industry or business be bonused, tariff fed or placed in a position where it can levy tribute upon other industries or upon the population generally. Their demand is that there should be absolute equality of industries as well as of individuals before the government.

In the second place the Grain Growers require that the transportation system of the country—as a public utility, the management of which may make or mar the success of many industries and many individuals, be so controlled that it shall be efficiently and economically managed for the public interest; that is, that profiteering, the drawing from it of large revenues for private aggrandizement, be prevented, that rates shall be adjusted to eliminate vicious discrimination and on as low a scale as is consistent with the efficiency of public service.

In the third place, it is desired that distribution of commodities be organized with a view to economy and satisfactory service rather than as a means of individual profit. The time has come when the conscienceless exploitation of the food of the people, by which a few have amassed almost incredible wealth will no longer be tolerated. Its true nature as robbery, both of producer and consumer, is becoming known, and the populace refuse longer to be robbed.

And fourth, Grain Growers seek that agricultural education be by gradual transition, effected as rapidly as possible, placed on a local community basis, with tuition practice and experimentation so conducted as to be easily within reach of every youth who desires to become an efficient farmer and rural citizen. By such means it is believed that the rural community will largely be enabled to take its true place in the life and economy of the nation.

VII.—The Question of Taxation

Grain Growers recognize the necessity for providing large revenues for the carrying on efficiently of public business. In place of methods which are complex, costly, inequitable and dangerous, some more efficient mode must be provided. And as a result of years of practical facing of the problem, the following proposals are offered, with the conviction that they are practically workable and that they constitute a system which will be:

1. Capable of comparatively easy and inexpensive collection.
2. Tolerable, bearing most lightly upon production and service.
3. Equitable, giving no citizen or class preference, advantage or disadvantage as compared with others.
4. Sufficient, since the community at large and not certain sections of it bear the burden.
5. Safe, as offering the least possible opportunity for corruption or tyranny on the part of officials, or for law breaking or evasion on the part of tax-payers.

First. Direct taxation of land values, including all natural resources. It has been estimated that a tax of one per cent. on land values of Canada would produce approximately \$80,000,000. Such a tax collected through municipal organizations already existent, would be secured with a minimum of expense, and would meet public need, while placing the least possible handicap upon industry and production.

Second. Taxation of incomes above a fixed "living wage" minimum. Special conditions enable certain individuals to draw from the productive activities of the community more than others. No one's income is wholly his own affair. It is reasonable that if special conditions, existent by the will of the community, give an individual such an opportunity, he should contribute proportionately to the maintenance of public business.

Third.—Taxation of large estates by a graduated "succession duty" or inheritance tax. Large estates are created in practically every case by the co-

operation of community forces. Business ability may have much to do with their creation but they come from operations through which (while the community may derive certain advantages) the business man has succeeded in deriving a disproportionate advantage. His business may have been wholly legitimate and conducted on proper lines and yet there has come to him what must ultimately be regarded as more than his share of the profits of his business relationships with the community. It is not proposed to deprive him of the advantage (excepting in so far as the operation of the income tax tends toward equalization) but it is proposed that when he has had his life's use of his wealth, continued concentration should be avoided, and that a due proportion graduated in proportion to the value of the estate should be returned to the public purse.

Fourth.—Taxation of the profits of corporations over a fixed minimum. Corporations deal with the public. Their dealing ought to be mutually profitable. When a corporation is making 50 or 60 or 100 or 200 per cent. the common belief is that it is getting more

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERY GRAIN GROWER IN MANITOBA

The Central Office wants you—the reader of these words—to make it your business to find out whether your local association has sent in its report for 1917. Scores of associations have neglected it. Will you find out if yours is one of them, and if so stir things up till it comes along. If you are an officer you have a special interest and responsibility. In loyalty to the association will you see to it that this report is filled up and sent in within the next ten days. It is the only way we can get our statistics, and with so many reports out all that we have in do not give any adequate idea of our general standing. We appeal to you to move—agitate—stir—splash—splurge—till your 1917 report comes in to 404 Chambers of Commerce.—CENTRAL.

than its share and that the community is getting less than its share. Taxation of profits offers a mode of action that will tend towards equitable adjustment and towards giving the community somewhat more nearly what it ought to receive.

Conclusion

Finally in presenting their views in the foregoing terms the Grain Growers are actuated by no merely agricultural of rural ideal but by the hope that along the line of these proposals such justice will be done to all interests that the relationship of the various industries and businesses will be placed upon the sound basis of mutual trust and co-operation, that town and country will overcome and forget their mutual rivalry and that the public life of the country will be delivered from the domination of sectional interests so that it can give itself freely to the administration of public affairs actuated solely by the desire to promote the best interests of the whole populace.

WOMEN'S WORK

The subjects associated with Women's night on our program are the rural home, its social value, how it may be guarded and improved and beautified; tree-planting and gardening.

The home is the most fundamental of four social institutions. Its significance for life is incomparatively greater than of any other institution. The mother is its presiding genius. Her realm is one of pure and kindly influences that act upon plastic youthful spirits in order that they may be reflected out upon the wide world's life in later years.

The Women Grain Growers are setting themselves the task of improving the home conditions with a view to elevating the whole level of life. Many homes in this province still leave the woman's lot one of hard and unremitting toil with insufficient help, with insufficient rest, and with little or no opportunity for the cultivation of the things that are more excellent. Not

a few farmers' wives are careworn, nervous and prematurely aged before they reach middle life. If the women in the organization can exercise influence toward making conditions less tollsome and more encouraging, toward conserving the youth and the strength and the beauty of womanhood, it will be more than worth while.

In many homes the reading is very limited in range. The women might do much toward the establishment of a local library and toward seeing that helpful and not trashy books are secured for its shelves. The class of periodicals taken in the community might also be improved if the women would discuss their magazines and recommend the best to their neighbors. There are among our women members many who could do splendid service in actual canvassing for good periodicals.

Lightening Farm Women's Work

With the progress of invention many steps have been taken toward lightening the burden of the physical labor in the farm home. The toil of washing, milk separation and churning, butter mixing

and ennoblement of life. Sharing in common life's tasks and responsibilities, life's joys and sorrows, life's hopes and aspirations, they advance hand in hand toward the better conditions that are to be.

W. R. W.

ORGANIZATION AT ELIE

On the initiative of Messrs. O. Qually and C. Fossy, two enthusiastic grain growers of Elmbank, a meeting was called on February 3, in the municipal hall at Elie. There was a fairly good attendance. A statement was made as to the co-operative activities carried on in the Elmbank branch and after a number of expressions of opinion as to the advisability of organizing, and an address on the work of the association by W. R. Wood of Winnipeg, a motion to organize a local association for Elie and Ste. Eustache was passed unanimously.

A satisfactory enrollment was secured and the election of officers proceeded at once. The result was as follows:—President, J. L. Picard; vice-president, Wm. Servage; secretary, J. A. M. Allaire; directors, T. M. Davidson, M. Leduc, A. P. Lachance, D. Tremblay, Chas. Jarvis, J. Carrier.

The new organization is looking forward to immediate activity in co-operative work and there is every prospect of a successful career.

The Ravensworth branch of the Manitoba G.G.A. held its annual organization meeting in the Ravensworth public school on the evening of January 14. The officers elected for 1918 were as follows:—President, A. McCleary; vice-president, A. Smith; secretary, T. E. Babb; directors, Messrs. A. Armstrong, S. Rombough, P. Rondeau, H. Gaud, Wm. Finn, R. G. Bertram.

This association has arranged to hold a social evening on the second and fourth Fridays of the winter months.

T. E. BABB, Sec'y.

THE PERSON AS A FORCE

Back of all the aspirations and expectations of the Grain Growers' movement lies the conviction that the human individual in his personal life is intended to be a force which may be utilized for moving the common life of mankind forward. Each personal life is such a force, but in many cases the full maximum of power is never attained because the proper means for developing the faculties have never been exercised. In many cases powers that have been developed prove ineffective from lack of recognition of existing opportunities or because of infirmity of will or purpose on the part of the individual. We sometimes lament the apparent waste of natural forces because men have not been able effectively to harness powers known to exist. An infinitely greater waste is the wasted human powers that go from year to year undirected, unguided to any worthy object or task. Are we using our physical powers storing up the results of labor which may bless us and our fellowmen in time to come? Are we using our intellectual powers, increasing the scope and range of our thinking, enlarging our capabilities and helping others with ourselves to live broader lives? Are we using the moral and spiritual forces with which we have been endowed, purposefully devoting them to the promoting in our own lives and in the lives of those about us of the things that are more excellent? Are we intelligently regarding our social, economic and general environment in order that we may find in it vantage points from which we may direct our energies for improving and ennobling it, that we may see the places where a little effort will help, where an encouraging word will stimulate and inspire, where half an hour's service will yield a result of betterment that will be eternal as the hills of God?

These are the things that satisfy because they endure. The momentary glow that comes with the acquirement of a new possession does not satisfy because it passes away. But the good that one does is never lost. It is taken up into the great world-wide, age-long enterprise of the Eternal and has its setting in the procession of the ages that moves the world toward the kingdom that is to be.—W. R. W.

Can The Allies Win The War?

Herbert Hoover says:—"It is my belief that food will win this war. Starvation or sufficiency will in the end determine the victor."

Our trenchés are manned to capacity, we have guns and ammunition in unlimited quantities, but we must have food; flour and beef and bacon.

If we are not to betray the men who have expressed a willingness to lay down their lives for humanity, the farms of Western Canada **must** be kept producing to the maximum of their capacity.

The greatest aid to production is to be found in the more general use of improved machinery, especially farm tractors. So implicitly does the Italian Government believe in the ability of the farm tractor to increase production that it is helping farmers to purchase tractors to the extent of 30 per cent. of the purchase price, and if any one individual or organization will utilize five or more tractors an additional 10 per cent. is paid.

The only way to bring into use more farm tractors is to reduce the cost to the farmers.

Will the Union Government continue to handicap production and jeopardize our chances of victory by maintaining a 27½ per cent. duty on farm tractors? The removal of this duty will reduce the price of the smaller tractors from three to four hundred dollars.

The decision can be made by the farmers of the West, but they must give evidence of a unanimity of opinion and that opinion must become articulate through the farmers' organizations.

With the present membership the Associations are not sufficiently strong to force the issue, the membership **must** be increased.

HOW?

We, The Grain Growers' Guide, have formulated a plan which, if accepted by every Local throughout the West, we positively guarantee will DOUBLE the membership of the Association. The coupon on the corner of this page filled in and addressed to us at Winnipeg will secure for every interested individual full details of this plan. Now is the time to do the work—mail this coupon today.

The Grain Growers' Guide, 2-13
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send details of the plan that you GUARANTEE will double the membership of the Farmers' Organizations, to

Name
Post Office Province

GGA-1

TRUE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

One of the greatest expositions of the true meaning and purposes of democracy that a Yorkton audience has ever been privileged to listen to was delivered by J. B. Musselman, general secretary of the S.G.G.A. in an address to the People's Forum on a recent Sunday afternoon on the subject, "Training for Democracy."

Before proceeding with his subject Mr. Musselman referred to the kindness and generosity extended by Yorkton citizens to the delegates in attendance at the convention of this division of the S.G.G.A. and stated that Yorkton's hospitality had left a deep and most favorable impression on the minds of all present. He also referred to the beauties of Yorkton, which he had visited in the summer of 1916, and said that this town had more real "homey" homes than any other centre in the province. He also congratulated the town and district on the splendid record it had made in the Victory Loan campaign.

His remarks on democracy, he said, would deal principally with political democracy of which the British ideal is "that ordering of society which guarantees to every individual or group of individuals full power for the expression of itself providing that in the exercise thereof it does not interfere with the same right on the part of others."

The Age-Long Struggle

There has always been in society a struggle between two opposing groups, the struggle of the individual for independent expression and the struggle of collective society for collective expression. This in a nutshell epitomizes the age-long struggle between autocracy on the one extreme and democracy on the other.

There have been many attempts to establish democratic governments in the history of the world. The earlier attempts were really efforts on the part of the common people to secure for themselves a share of the privileges belonging to autocratic power. While these were steps in the right direction the first real attempts to found a democracy followed the birth of the Christian era, and owed inception to the teaching of the Fatherhood of God, implying a brotherhood of man.

Our Saviour was the first true democrat and taught the true principles of democracy, but the Christian church, far from being a pillar of democracy, has very often been the very reverse. The speaker emphasized the fact that his criticism of the church was not made in a narrow sense. He spoke in all kindness as a member of the church, and pointed out that the past teaching of the church on the theory of divine right of kings had been, one of the greatest obstacles to the development of true democracy.

Growth of Democracy

When the American colonists seceded and made their wonderful Declaration of Independence they gave a tremendous impetus to the development of true democracy; but democracy really owes its birth to the great industrial development of the past century, which made possible the spread of education and culture among the masses. The invention of the steam engine, the printing press, and the telegraph assisted greatly, but until culture and education spread among the common people, democracy was not really born.

Nowhere in the world has a true democracy yet been established. Nowhere is there to be found a system of national government where all distinctions of creed, class, and sex have been eliminated. Great Britain today is the most advanced democracy we know of, being more democratic than either France or the United States.

The True Basis of Democracy

There cannot and there ought not to be a whole and free Democracy without education of the masses. The people must be informed on the basic, underlying questions of government. If not, they may become a real menace to society.

On the other hand the masses do not want to vote until they have been educated. They are content to serve a master providing he supplies them with the necessities of life, so long as they remain in ignorance. It is only when education spreads among the masses

that men really recognize themselves as men, and desire to express themselves as such. Where people are uneducated, democracy may degenerate into mob rule, or government by the rabble.

How are we to educate our people on the public questions of the day? The public press is most read by the people, but the speaker opined that the education on public questions received therefrom is oft-times not education at all. The mere possession of facts is not education nor knowledge. All human knowledge consists of the relation of things to things. We must have the capacity for relating facts to facts if we are to arrive at logical conclusions on public questions.

If we are to build a true, permanent, successful democracy, we have got to get facts to the people in their nakedness. There is nothing in which the masses of this country are more sadly lacking than in the capacity for consecutive thinking. Our people are intellectually lazy. Literature that demands serious, mental exercise is unpopular. People do not want to read that which requires positive mental effort.

Strong intellects can only be built up by serious mental effort, and unless our people are intellectually strong and are given every opportunity for true education they will be left helpless in the hands of political demagogues and hypocrites.

Indifference of the Public

We pride ourselves on the fact that our real ultimate object in the present war is for the establishment of democracy. Do we really love and appreciate democracy as much as we think we do? Does our interest in Dominion, provincial, municipal and school affairs indicate a real passion for democracy? What percentage of those who have the vote would turn out on election day if there were no election campaigns, no addresses and no organization—if the matter was left entirely to their own volition, and their own personal sense of the responsibility of government. Statistics show that of the 25 per cent. of our people entitled to the franchise in Dominion elections not more than 40 per cent. exercise it. Do our people really want to govern? No! The vast majority would far rather live in a perpetual state of opposition, evading responsibility, and criticizing those who do the work of government.

Germ of True Democracy

Is this our ideal of democracy for which we are fighting, sacrificing, and dying? No. But the germ of true democracy is there, and it is well worth all our sacrifices. To build a sound democracy we must start at the bottom. The people must first become interested in the smallest unit of government—the school board or municipal council—and work up. Thus we develop a sense of individual responsibility toward collective enterprise, but we will be comparatively helpless unless we develop among ourselves to the very fullest extent facility for expression.

One of the disabilities under which we suffer is the incapacity of the people for self-expression. To illustrate. The basic industry of this country is agriculture, and one of its greatest detriments is the fact that our farmers are not represented in parliament by men of their own class. While the speaker did not believe in class representation he showed the need of representation by a school of thought, and he felt that the farmer would be better off and the country would be better off if agriculture was represented in parliament by men who actually worked on the land. One of the reasons is that very few farmers learn to express themselves on their feet.

No man or woman has attained full stature of citizenship unless they are willing and able to express themselves both from the floor and the chair in deliberative gatherings of their fellows. In all work of the Grain Growers those who can be persuaded to do

this. People must acquire the faculty for expression if we are going to have truly democratic representation.

The Grain Growers are trying to build up democracy. The association is pre-eminently an educative-propagandist body. Its real objective is the building of citizenship, and this is the real purpose behind all its endeavors. We cannot have a sound democracy amid either poverty or luxury. Neither a sound environment. The chief character builder is environment, and as better conditions mean better homes, and better homes mean better environment, the Grain Growers are endeavoring to improve the farmers' condition. The speaker closed his remarks, which were followed throughout by the closest attention, with an urgent plea for the development of the faculty for independent thought. We have got to think things through for ourselves, and the trouble with our policies and our religion today is that we do not do this.

A brief discussion followed, in which Dr. Patrick, Mr. Walkinshaw and Mr. Wynn participated, and the meeting closed with the National Anthem, after Mr. Boland, who presided, had expressed to Mr. Musselman the gratitude of the audience for his most instructive address, an address which contained a great many things which all present would take home to think about.

NOTE.—The above report of Mr. Musselman's address at Yorkton is taken from The Yorkton Enterprise and the editor is to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which the subject is presented.

APPEAL FOR WAR'S VICTIMS

The following effective and striking circular has just been issued by John McNaughtan, director of District No. 6, to the local secretaries in his district. If it gets a fair chance it certainly ought to achieve its purpose of giving the destitute victims of the war area "just a glimpse of the blue beyond."

We are glad to give it publicity in the hope that its influence may extend far beyond the borders of District No. 6.

Do you know that the crops in District No. 6 for the past three years have, with very few exceptions, been considerably above the average in Saskatchewan?

Does every farmer in your locality know that every time he sells a hundred bushels of No. 1 wheat, the "Farmer's Council" hands him \$86.00?

How many will acknowledge the gift by returning a fraction of this to those who need it even more than he does?

Do we believe in fair distribution?

Do we believe equally in fair, proportionate contribution? We have been up against it in the past. We may be again, but we've never been hit like the people in the war-swept areas in Europe. It was not our fault, neither was it theirs, but it will be our fault if we don't render such assistance as we can.

Is it worth while? Picture the scene. Trying to gather together the bits of home; women, old men and children, destitute, hope buried in the mud on No Man's Land, common in misery, starting all over again, out into the grey gloom of a meaningless future—is it worth while to project one ray of sunshine, to give just a glimpse of the blue beyond?

If you can't help, help the other fellow to help. Some men are naturally backward, and need encouragement. An opportunity for every one, members and non-members. Don't allow anyone to feel neglected. You might ask the local postmaster to collect. What about the school teacher? This is not a victory bond investment. It won't return you 5 per cent. But it is, and will be an international bond, and will be returned in good will and interest an hundred fold. Please remit all contributions to the Central Office, Regina.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN,
District No. 6. Director.

DAFOE LOCAL VERY MUCH ALIVE

Evidently it will not be the fault of John A. McKay, secretary of the local at Dafoe, if his local does not reach

the high-water mark in life membership. Dafoe local has recorded at the central office a total of 49 members, and out of these, during the last few days, Mr. McKay has forwarded no less than 18 new life memberships. This is excellent work, and is well deserving of recognition. It is a testimony also to the fact that the members of this local recognize the value of the association to every farmer in Saskatchewan, and their determination that, so far as they are concerned, the good work must go on.

In a case like this it would be an excellent idea for the secretary to arrange a special meeting for presentation of the life membership certificates. This meeting might be given a social character, with a well-arranged program varied to suit the tastes of the members. Let the members and their friends have a jolly time together, reserving an interval during which the life membership certificates and buttons may be distributed, and a short address be given in which the benefits of the association and the value of life membership are emphasized. What do you think, Dafoe? Just give it a trial and have a fine time together.

SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAM

February 24, 1917

Reports of Convention.
Miscellaneous Program.

Music, Readings, Debates.

In response to the appeal for an effort to raise funds for Red Cross work, the Winnifred people held a box social where the sum of \$166 was realized, \$100 of which has been forwarded to Red Cross society, Regina, the balance of \$66 I herewith enclose and ask you to hand same to Belgian Relief committee.

WM. CURRY,
Winnifred G.G.A. Sec'y.

RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following subscriptions were realized for the Red Cross Society on Grain Growers' Sunday:—

Burton Sunday School, \$7.50; Glen side G.G.A., Ltd., \$37; Northside G.G.A., \$8.00; Fairmount G.G.A., \$7.00; Banbury G.G.A., \$10.60; West Lawn Horizon, Thorndyke and Horizon (German), \$16; Armstrong G.G.A., \$19.50; Ingleford, \$10; Pilot Grove, \$8.55; Scotts town, \$17; Wordsworth, \$5.00; Tugaska, \$5.20; Speers, Ltd., \$11.06; The Flats, \$70; Sagathun, \$11.40; Milestone, \$10.10; Nottingham, \$6.00; Fox, \$13.70; Cardell, \$7.50; Blackley, \$10; Rocanville, \$27.25; Tregarva and Rose Plain, \$44.10; Ames, \$37; Silver Stream, \$7.00; Girvin, \$5.80; Dundurn, \$16; Flaxcombe, \$10; Prairie Flat, \$8.40; Cobourg, \$20; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$47.25; Bothwell, \$13.65; Willmar, \$18.25; Trossachs, \$10.50; Zealandia, Ltd., \$28; Sunset W.G.G.A., \$6.00; Pleasantdale W.G.G.A., \$6.00; Tynes, \$33.35; Valley Grove, \$14.50; Tweedyside, \$6.10; Dundurn, \$3.25; Plymouth, \$14.55; Burdick, \$20; Rhedive, \$4.50; Rodgers, Ltd., \$10.75; Zealandia, \$7.50; Venn, \$12; Broomfield, \$25; Bailey, Ltd., \$9.50; Cliftonville, \$14.25; Cory, Ltd., \$14.25; Netherhill, \$10.60; Meadow Bank, \$10; Auto Road, \$8.00; Parkbeg Pres. Mission, \$24.55; Tate G.G.A., \$8.90; Fertile W.G.G.A., \$5.80; Fillmore, \$5.50; Elmore, \$6.50; Paswegun, \$7.00; Kelso Pres. Church, \$2.30; South Beaver G.G.A., \$4.85; Henribourg, \$6.50; Forest Bank, \$5.40; Edgell, \$11.25; Paynton, \$15; Willowmoor, \$1.75; total, \$919.71.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

We acknowledge receipt of the following contributions from locals of the S.G.G.A.:—

Belgian Orphans

Togo \$20.00
Foam Lake 24.00

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Shaunavon \$ 3.75
Chatham 42.00
Eastview 60.00

Returned Soldiers' Fund

Langenburg \$29.85

Prisoners of War

Chatham \$54.00

French Red Cross

Centre Hill \$14.00
Tweedyside W.G.G.A. 63.40

FREE!

To every man who is building or remodelling his barn

THIS BT Barn Book shows you how to build your barn from start to finish; tells how to make the foundations; how to lay the cement floors and how to build the walls; how the cattle-stands can be made so they will not be cold; shows the best and most economical methods of laying out the floor space and putting in the stabling; shows right and wrong ways to remodel an old barn; shows how to ventilate barn and build cupolas for the roof. It tells how to frame the barn by a method that saves half the cost of the old way; shows how two men and a team can hoist the bents to position. You can build or remodel your barn yourself with this book to help, because every point is clearly illustrated by full-page photographs and blue print working plans.



This new 352-page book

This is the most elaborate and complete book on barn building ever published in Canada. It contains over 125 views of modern barns. Photographs of up-to-date barns were obtained in all parts of this country, and have been reproduced with full-page and double-page cuts, which show clearly every detail of construction. There are useful tables, showing the best measurement for mangers, gutters, cattle-stands and passages, costs of cement work, best sizes for doors and windows, amount of ventilation for different kinds of stock, capacities of silos, capacities of mows. There are also working plans for 14 different barns and exterior views of the completed barns. Best construction for Hog House is fully illustrated.

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Steel Cow Pens, Calf Pens, Steer Pens, Bull Pens, Manure and Feed Carriers, and Water Bowls are shown in actual use in many barns. Complete specifications for stable equipment which are useful in getting proper quotations from manufacturers.

This book is printed in colours and is bound with hard covers. It is not a mere catalogue. It is a work of reference which you will prize and keep for years. It is considered authoritative on the subject of stable and barn construction. A copy of it should be in the hands of every man who is thinking of building or remodelling a stable or who is going to put in the Sanitary Steel Stable Equipment.

Mail Coupon

Thousands of dollars were spent in obtaining information, plans, and photographs for this book, and in printing it.

Yet we offer it without charge to any man who will write and state if he is building or remodelling this year, when he expects to start the work and the number of head of stock he keeps. If you are building or remodelling next year, or later, you will receive the Barn Construction Section of the Book; this is the part which will interest you most until you are ready to go ahead. It is a neatly bound booklet of 80 pages.

Simply fill in the blanks of the coupon, and you will receive the Barn Book by first mail. You do not obligate yourself in any way.

The high cost of printing the book has forced us to limit the quantity. Make sure of your copy by sending for it to-day.

Beatty Bros., Limited

Dept. O 329

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FREE COUPON

Beatty Bros., Limited, Dept. O 329, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Send me your new 352 page Barn Book, without charge or obligation. I have filled in the blanks below.

Are you thinking of building a barn?

If not, are you going to remodel?

When will you start?

How many cows, horses, or young stock will you keep?

Put an X after the kind of Sanitary Stable Equipment you are interested in.

(Steel Stalls) (Steel Horse Stable Fittings)

(Manure Carrier) (Water Bowls)

(Hay Carrier)

Your Name

P. O. Prov.

Section Township Range

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D.,
D.O.L., President.
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central
Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

BANKING SERVICE

This Bank provides every facility for the prompt and efficient transaction of all kinds of banking business.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG

"PERFECT PROTECTION"

Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water.

Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET

Administrators

WINNIPEG

Good Unimproved Farm Lands For Sale

I own and offer for sale some very choice farm lands consisting of one-quarter, one-half and full sections in Township 31, Range 26, West of the 3rd Meridian, and in Township 32 and Range 24, West 3rd.

These lands are all near good busy little towns on the Grand Trunk and are well selected choice wheat lands.

Please write for Legal Description, Price and Terms. Apply

A. J. SAYRE

c/o. Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.

19 Royal Bank Building

CALGARY

ALBERTA

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building

Winnipeg, Canada

MANITOBA'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The third annual financial statement of the province of Manitoba was presented to the legislature on February 4 by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. After dealing in a general way with financial and trade conditions in Britain, Canada and Manitoba, Mr. Brown gave detailed explanations of the financial situation in the province of which the following are outstanding features:

During the last three years the bonded indebtedness of the province has been increased \$5,000,000 on which the annual interest charge is \$250,000. Of this \$1,000,000 was to pay the debts of the previous administration, \$3,000,000 on account of the new parliament buildings and the remainder as follows: Settlers' Animal Purchase Act \$200,000, Patriotic purposes \$100,000, Prison farm \$100,000, Ninette sanatorium \$80,000, Farm loans association \$100,000 and other public buildings, etc., the balance.

The assets of the province had risen from \$66,500,000 to \$70,000,000 since last year. This increase of \$3,500,000 is made up chiefly as follows: Increase in school land funds held by the Dominion of \$200,000, increase in public buildings and public utilities of the province of \$1,500,000 and the claim of the province against Thos. Kelly & Sons, contracting firm of \$1,400,000 including interest to date.

The government had frequently been criticized for continuing its investigation of the late government's administration but this had paid as the following figures show:—

Moneys Refunded

Money refunded on Agricultural College	\$14,250.00
Road work investigation	1,100.00
Central power house	26,200.00
Judgment against Kelly & Sons	1,400,000.00

Total (in round figures) \$1,441,550.00

To which must be added net saving on power house and law courts 246,300.00

Grand total \$1,687,800.00

From which deduct total cost of all investigations 309,300.00

Balance saved the province \$1,378,500.00

The moral benefit derived from this saving Mr. Brown thought greater by far than the monetary gain.

The Liabilities

Dealing with the other side of the ledger, namely, the liabilities, the bonded indebtedness of the province is made up of 18 millions of revenue producing debt, which pays its own way, represented by the telephones, elevators, drainage and judicial district bonds, and 14 millions of non-revenue bonds represented by public buildings. This debt shows an increase of two millions during the year, which was authorized at the last session of the legislature, and was disposed of on a basis of 5½ per cent. A considerable amount of this, however, is still on hand.

In addition to this increase in liabilities which was covered by an issue of bonds there were two treasury bills of \$500,000 and \$300,000 respectively, both of which have been paid. The first mentioned was issued for the purchase of seed grain for farmers, for advancing money to buy stockers and feeders and to assist in marketing wool.

In spite of high money rates the money for seed grain was advanced to the farmers of the province at the rate of 5 per cent. This rate was made on the distinct understanding that repayments would be made by the end of the fiscal year, and on the 2nd January, when payment of the treasury bill of \$500,000 had to be made, the government had actually in the bank by way of collections the sum of \$483,000, and since that time the balance has been entirely wiped out.

Of the amounts advanced for stockers only one account is at present unpaid.

The total net excess expenditure in the various departments of the govern-

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized)	\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up)	1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits	920,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
Branches Throughout the West

THE UNAVOIDABLE "IF"

If a man were certain of living a specified time—if he could foresee the future—perhaps he could do without Life Insurance. But the elements of uncertainty enter and make the best schemes of no account. It is this uncertainty that makes Life Insurance so invaluable. A Life Policy is the one certain way of providing for an uncertain future.

The Great-West Policies embody all the essentials of profitable Life Insurance. Low premium rates are charged—these may be paid annually or otherwise, as suits the insured—the policy conditions are liberal and clearly expressed, and the profit returns to policyholders are so satisfactory that seldom does a participant fail to express both gratification and surprise at returns under his policy.

Full particulars of suitable policies will be mailed to any applicant.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I"

Head Office: WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A Record of Growth

Year	New Business	Business in Force
1908	\$62,500	1,334,000
1911	1,354,804	4,000,145
1914	2,241,107	7,427,897
1917	4,224,908	11,507,761

AGENTS WANTED.

Write

J. W. W. STEWART,

Managing Director.

The Moline Universal Tractor

It is there with the goods when the rush is on. It eats only when it works.

Delays in making wills have caused much family ill feeling afterwards. Make yours on a Bax Legal Will Form. It is simple, and binding. Full directions.

Ask for Bax at your stationer's—then you have the best **35c**

Investing by Small Payments

The growth of the periodical payment plan for making safe investments is one of the most notable features of recent years in finance on this continent.

The plan was introduced to Canada by this firm which is now helping investors throughout the country to invest while they save.

Ask for booklet 42. It will be sent free on request.

GREENSHIELDS & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues

17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

"Bond The Secretary"

Write your requirements to the Undermentioned Companies



ALL KINDS OF Fidelity Bonding

Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED \$36,000,000

Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland—Toronto, Ont.

Branch Office:
400 Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg
B. G. Carnegie, Branch Manager

When in need of a Guarantee Bond
Apply to—

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company

The oldest and strongest strictly Canadian Casualty Company

Head Office • Toronto

Branches—Winnipeg

Calgary • Regina • Vancouver

GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features, 35-50 h.p.
Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices.
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Dept. J. Winnipeg, Man. 37

ment as over the votes for them was \$80,000.

Revenues Under Estimates

The estimated revenue last year was \$6,665,000 and the actual amount received \$6,348,000 a difference of \$317,000. Two items are worthy of mention by way of increases in revenue, namely, an additional \$100,000 secured from the railways, and \$80,000 additional from the Dominion government by way of an increased rate of interest on the school lands fund. The rate was raised following earnest representations on the matter, from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. On the other hand the revenue from the land titles offices and succession duties and from provincial lands has been disappointing, having been seriously affected by war conditions.

The following is a concise statement of the cash balance held by the province as at the 30th November, and upon which the province is receiving interest in every case at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the daily balances.

Cash to credit of consolidated revenue	\$ 191,437
Cash, seed grain and other collections	447,377
Unexpended capital for public buildings	1,473,806
Cash in hands municipal commissioner, judicial districts	406,003
Special provincial funds (trust accounts)	952,749
Cash in treasury of telephone commission	392,115
	\$3,863,487

Investments Held Within the Province

The following investments are held within the province by the treasury department, in addition to the above cash:

Province of Manitoba debentures	\$1,000,000
Provincial bonds held by telephone commission	250,000
Provincial bonds held as investments for judicial district funds	50,000
War loan bonds telephone commission	100,000
War loans held for drainage districts	207,500
War loans held for trust account	36,920
Bonds of the municipality of Franklin	96,000
School district debentures	65,198
Town of Emerson bonds	24,315
Manitoba Farm Loans Association stock	100,000
War loan bonds held for town of Pipestone	18,010
Provincial bonds redeemed by sinking fund, and allocated in reduction of telephone debt	455,530

\$2,403,473

or a gain in investments over the previous year of \$471,371.

Mr. Brown specially emphasized the necessity for increases in cash revenue. New charges have arisen out of new legislation.

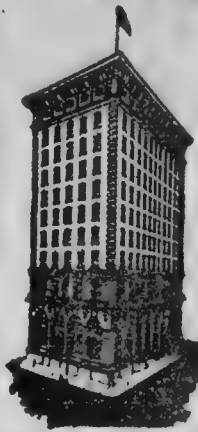
Following the passing of the Temperance Act the province lost revenue from liquor licenses to the amount of \$170,000. The cost of the enforcement of the Act last year also amounted to \$60,000. By raising the grants to the schools from 65 cents to \$1.00, by providing school accommodation in needy districts, and by assuming the entire financial responsibility of the provincial university an additional yearly sum of approximately \$200,000 is required. To provide funds for the mother's allowance measure, the labor bureau, the rural survey of health conditions, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the weeds commission, the Manitoba farm loans grant, the Settlers' Animals Purchase Act, these jointly have absorbed approximately \$200,000.

There is the new added interest charge on the five million of increase in bonded indebtedness at 5 per cent., amounting to \$250,000, and an additional sum required for an adequate sinking fund of \$110,000.

New Taxes to be Levied

To cover these added additional expenditures special forms of direct taxation are to be resorted to. A provincial

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office: WINNIPEG
Total Assets Over \$140,000,000
Deposits Over \$110,000,000

Loans for Livestock

To good farmers living in the vicinity of its rural branches, the Union Bank is prepared to make loans on reasonable terms for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. Consult the local manager for particulars.

Union Bank of Canada

Paid-Up Capital ... \$ 5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed ... 140,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

A "Sinking Fund" for Your Home

WHEN the wife of a business man visited him in his office one day, she heard him mention "sinking fund."

"What is a 'sinking fund'?" she asked.

"Something we put away in the business to provide for a rainy day," he replied.

"The business then has a chance to tide itself over a financial crisis should its income be reduced?"

"Yes."

"What if your own personal income that maintains our home should be entirely cut off forever?" she asked.

With pride he answered, "I have provided for the maintenance of our home a 'sinking fund' in the form of Life Insurance—and there is no element of chance about that."

* * * * *

A Mutual continuous monthly income policy under the endowment plan will begin to provide for you in monthly payments at the expiration of twenty years. These monthly payments to you are guaranteed for the following 240 months. If you should not survive the twenty year period, the payments would then be to your beneficiary until all the guaranteed instalments have been received. The income will then continue to the beneficiary for life.

Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies."

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

529

Buy a "Fox"

The most efficient, best constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Pickler on the Market.

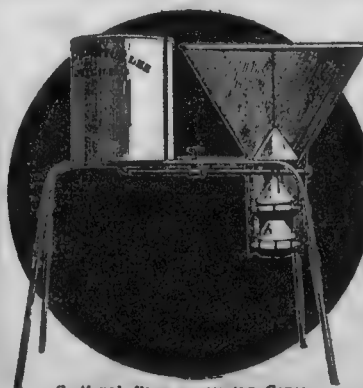
Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.

Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.
Strongest Pickler ever sold. Lasts a lifetime, and gives constant satisfaction.

For further particulars write to

W. J. BELL

101 Simpkins Block, REGINA, Sask.



Sectional View of Mixing Cones

THE DOMINION BANK

At the Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Bank, held at the Head Office in Toronto, on 30th January, 1918, the following Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1917, was submitted.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th December, 1916	\$ 363,442.39
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts	\$ 1,087,477.45
Less	
Dominion Government War Tax (on circulation)	\$50,000.00
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	22,415.00
	82,415.00
Making net profits of	1,005,062.45
	<u>\$ 1,368,504.84</u>

Which amount has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent. per annum	\$ 720,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund	\$25,000.00
Contribution to British Red Cross Society	2,500.00
Contribution to British Sailors' Relief Fund	2,000.00
Contribution to Y.M.C.A. Military Financial Campaign	1,000.00
	30,500.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	\$5,000.00
	775,500.00
Written off Bank Premises	200,000.00
	975,500.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	393,004.84
	<u>\$ 1,368,504.84</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	393,004.84
Dividend No. 141, payable 2nd January, 1918	180,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	1,626.75
	7,574,631.59
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	\$ 13,574,631.59
Notes in Circulation	\$ 9,417,684.00
Balance due to Dominion Government	4,816,452.83
Deposits not bearing interest	\$15,916,783.84
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	66,731,341.81
	81,948,095.65
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	868,467.99
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	815,743.55
Bills Payable	233,352.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	362,560.76
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	399,156.68
Total Public Liabilities	95,861,513.45
	<u>\$109,436,145.05</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,032,683.09
Dominion Government Notes	13,470,952.25
Deposits with Central Gold Reserves	4,300,000.00
Notes of other Banks	1,027,092.04
Cheques on other Banks	4,455,142.12
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	9,459.19
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,132,806.60
	\$27,337,135.38
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	9,403,914.37
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	9,889,852.47
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	3,397,460.13
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,087,191.03
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,644,960.22
	\$ 57,660,483.50
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$15,500,915.72
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	72,694.26
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	362,560.76
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	23,308.73
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	89,932.06
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,317,284.70
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	304,500.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	13,795.32
	<u>\$1,775,691.55</u>
	<u>\$109,436,145.05</u>

E. B. OSLER, President.

G. A. ROBERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1917, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by us at another time during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, R. J. DILWORTH, of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.

Toronto, January 18th, 1918.

levy of one mill or 1-10 of 1 per cent on all rateable property in the province, under the title of "Supplementary Revenue Taxation" is to be made.

With respect to the levy for patriotic purposes of two mills, it is proposed to reduce this to 1½ mills, and to levy this for a period of six years if necessary.

In view of the responsibility assumed by the administration in connection with the patriotic fund it is deemed wise to provide for a government representative by way of an active member on the board of the fund, and to further provide for the audit of its expenditure by the Comptroller-General.

The two levies just referred to will represent a total levy of 2½ mills a year, an increase of only half a mill, without interfering with the amount at the disposition of the Patriotic Fund by their present levy of two mills.

The second new method of raising required revenue will be by a tax on amusements or on the theatres and moving picture houses in the province.

In addition to these two bills already mentioned there will be brought down a measure providing for a tax on unoccupied lands in the province. This bill will exempt from this tax all lands which are unfit for cultivation. No revenue is expected from this tax during the coming year, as the tax will not necessarily be paid before the end of the fiscal year.

The provincial treasurer laid special emphasis on the need of legislation to safeguard the resources of the province. Only the interest arising out of the sale of provincial assets should be treated as revenue, all principal moneys from the sale of lands or other resources to be placed in a special fund, to be invested so as to assist in developing the province and building up its industries. Much of the provincial resources had already been disposed of, but the legislation asked was to prevent any possibility of improper disposal of future natural resources which he believed would soon be turned over to the province.

In concluding, Mr. Brown said: "I anticipate that if this legislation is passed and followed by the receipt by the province of our natural resources, that during a period of 10 to 20 years of activity in these resources, a fund can be built up by way of mortgage investment that will not only be equal to but will make entire provision for the liquidation of the present provincial debt, and at the same time aid materially in settlement, production, and in stimulating the trade of the province."

U.S.A. PLAN OF THRIFT STAMPS

The United States has put into operation a plan for drawing on the small savings and change of its people. A system of War Savings Thrift Stamps and Certificates has been devised.

The stamps of the smaller denomination are called Thrift Stamps. Their value is 25 cents. When you purchase your first Thrift Stamp, you are given a Thrift Card, on which is space to paste the sixteen Thrift Stamps, representing a total of \$4.00.

When this Thrift Card is filled take it to any place where stamps are sold, and, by paying an additional 12 cents, you can exchange the Thrift Card for a War Savings Stamp. This stamp, therefore costs you \$4.12, and at the end of five years the government will pay you \$5.00 for it.

When you get your first War Savings Stamp, you will be given a card, called a War Savings Certificate, on which to paste it. There are spaces for 20 War Savings Stamps. When you paste up 20 stamps you have paid for them \$82.40, and in five years the government will pay you for them \$100.

The only attempt of a similar nature made in Canada has been through the War Savings Certificate, but it is so inferior that comparison can scarcely be considered. When a Canadian War Savings Certificate is purchased, a lot of red tape must be gone through and the certificate is sent from Ottawa after application has been made. This has mitigated against their sale.

The United States government expects to raise \$200,000,000 within a year by the sale of these thrift stamps.

Humor

Mrs. Pester: If there's anything you can do that I can't do quite as well, I'd like to have you name it.

Her Husband: Well, not to mention my graceful manner of scratching matches, I'd like to see you hang all your clothes on one small nail in the closet.

A new system of memory training was being taught in a small village, and the instructor was beaming enthusiastically.

"Now, for example," he said, "suppose you wish to remember the name of the poet Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind a picture of an English policeman in flames. You know they call their policemen 'bobbies,' and there you have it. See? Bobby Burns."

"Yes," said one pupil, "but I am not allowed to use slang or nicknames, so that to me would mean Robert Browning."



The customer drifted into a country store in Saskatchewan.

"Gimme a nickel's worth of asafetida," he drawled.

The clerk poured it out and pushed it across the counter.

"Charge it," said the customer.

"What's your name?" asked the clerk.

"Honeyfunkel."

"Take it for nothing," said the shopman. "I wouldn't write 'asafetida' and 'Honeyfunkel' for five cents."

Visitor (at private hospital): Can I see Lieutenant Barker, please?

Matron: We do not allow ordinary visiting. May I ask if you're a relative?

Visitor (boldly): O, yes! I'm his sister.

Matron: Well, well! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother.

"Ma," asked Johnny, "is the ink that pa writes with indelible?"

"No, it isn't," answered his mother.

"Why?"

Johnny breathed a sigh of relief. "I'm glad it isn't," he said, "for I just spilled it all over the carpet."



"Look here," yelled the infuriated bridegroom of a day, dashing wildly into the editor's room of the country weekly; "what do you mean by such an infernal libel on me in your account of our wedding?"

"What's the matter?" asked the editor calmly. "Didn't we say that after your wedding tour you would make your home at the Old Manse?"

"Yes," howled the newly made benedict, "and just see how you've spelled it."

And the editor looked and read: After their wedding tour the newly married couple will make their home at the Old Man's.

The successful suitor met the ten-year-old brother of his affianced.

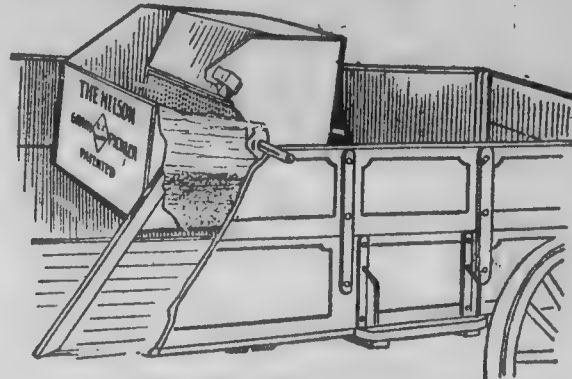
"Don't you want to congratulate me, Freddy?" asked the delighted youth.

"Your sister promised last night to marry me."

"Hub!" said Freddy, "that's stale. She promised mother six months ago that she'd marry you."

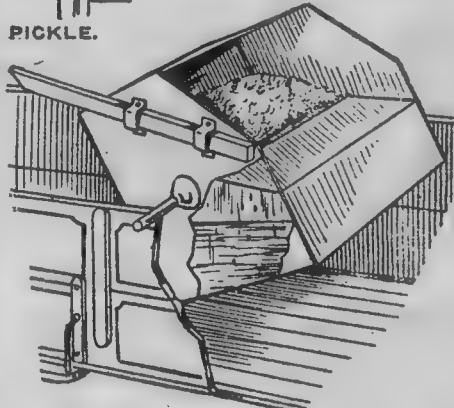


The Nelson "E-Z" Grain Pickler



1. POSITION SHOWING GRAIN IN PICKLE.

One man can easily pickle 100 bushels per hour. Pickler can be placed in wagon box as shown, or on a stand in granary. We guarantee every pickler to work satisfactorily or money refunded. Order now. Write to-day to our nearest office, as orders already on hand are sufficient to cause us apprehension as to our ability to take care of late purchasers.



2. SHOWING GRAIN DRAINING

DIRECTIONS

Simply put Solution into Pickler, as shown in Fig. 1, shovel grain into pickle, always making sure that there is sufficient pickle to completely immerse your seed, give pickler quarter turn, letting grain drain a few seconds, as shown in Fig. 2, then dump grain, as shown in Fig. 3. This completes your operations. Repeat the above for each operation.

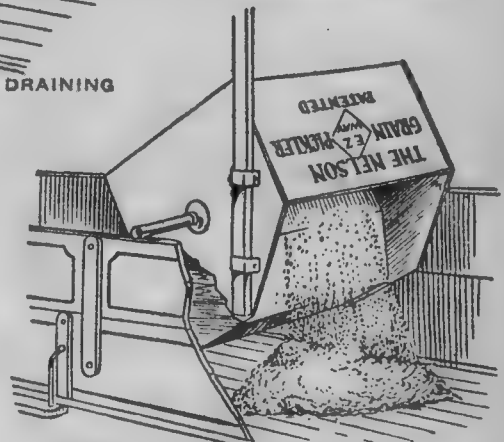
Address All Correspondence to Our Nearest Office

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Limited

1335 10th Avenue West
CALGARY, ALTA.
PRESTON, ONT.

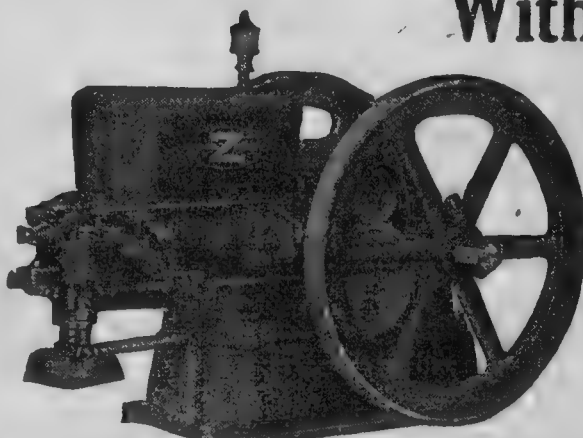
Cor. Avenue G and 22nd St.
SASKATOON, SASK.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Dublin Avenue
WINNIPEG, MAN.
TORONTO, ONT.



3. SHOWING GRAIN BEING DUMPED

Here's ONE Engine You Can Buy— With Perfect Confidence



It's a well-known fact that the **Type "Z" Engine** has achieved absolute sales supremacy in the West to-day. Thousands of farmers who never owned a **Type "Z" Engine**, but have learned of the supreme service it gives, now turn to this master engine as the answer to their power problem.

You can't question its reliability. You can't beat its economy. You simply can't find its equal in any engine of the same rated horse power. We call it a 12, a 3, or a 6 horse power engine, but that's only the name—plate rating. We have gone beyond the name plate, because we know that at times you need more than the horse power you pay for, and we have built the **Type "Z"** to give it to you. That's Service—**Fairbanks-Morse Engine Service.**

The Fairbanks-Morse dealer would take a great pleasure in telling you all about **Type "Z" Engine**. He knows that it is a truly great engineering achievement, and he is proud of it. He is convinced that he is offering you the best engine value on the market, and when you buy—you will at once become his business friend and another booster for the **Fairbanks-Morse Type "Z" Engines**. See him to-day.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO. Limited

SASKATOON

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

Success in your grade Percheron breeding operations should encourage you to go in for pure breeding. Start with a pair of pure-bred mares now. Bigger profits, quicker returns, more pleasure from business and nothing will keep the boy on the farm like a few pure-bred colts to care for. The future growth of this country and the tremendous popularity now resulting from unexcelled record establishes the Percheron on a solid basis.

Invest now in a pure-bred stud and **WATCH IT GROW.** Write for Literature.

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. WILLSON, Secretary
Read Our Advertisement Next Issue. Calgary, Alberta

Bar U Percherons

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World
70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Sired by "Halfax," "Gareu," "Americain," "Pinson," and "Icare."

"PINSON" was one of the noted breeding sires of France before being imported. He sired among others imported "IMPRECATION," twice grand champion at Chicago International Livestock Exposition. We have ten colts sired by "Pinson" of breeding age, listed for sale. These are thick, blocky animals of beautiful quality and finish that are sure to make splendid stock horses. Come and see them before purchasing and secure a brother of an international Champion for your stock horse.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH
ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OR A. FLEMING, Salesman,
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders

of Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys

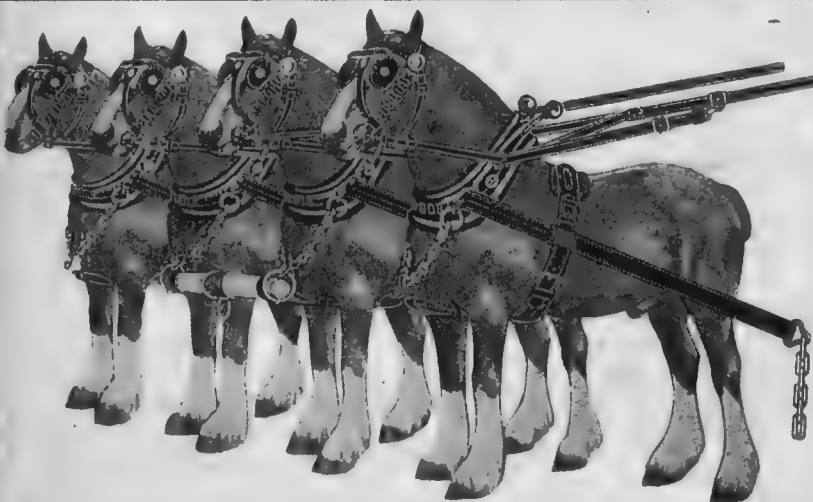
Largest Selection of Stallions in Canada to pick from

Good big ton horses with plenty of quality, and over 100 head to select from.

Reasonable prices and every horse guaranteed. We have some Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions taken in exchange, from 1,500 lbs. up and aged from 8 years to 16 years—all guaranteed sure and of good conformation—for sale from \$200 up to \$600. Easy terms to responsible parties, but cash buyers will get a bargain. Write or wire when you are coming.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Borbridge's "Western Four-Horse"



Here is a mighty handy outfit for the farm and priced within the reach of all who use four-horse outfits. The material used in it throughout is of the very best quality, and the workmanship is of the highest grade. This four-horse outfit is fully described in our 1918 Spring and Summer Catalogue. This is only one of the lines we show; and every one represents remarkable value.

If you have not received your copy there is one waiting for you and if you drop a Post Card you will have it by return mail.

When you receive our catalogue we want you to compare prices in it with prices contained in other mail order house catalogues. We can assure you that the quality is right; we have been making harness for over one hundred years, and everything we sell is backed by our guarantee which in turn is backed by our experience.

The Outfit shown here we sell, price delivered, for \$70.25

The S. H. Borbridge Co.
Winnipeg :—: Canada

Breeding Better Horses

An Outline of the Objects and Opportunities of Stallion Clubs.

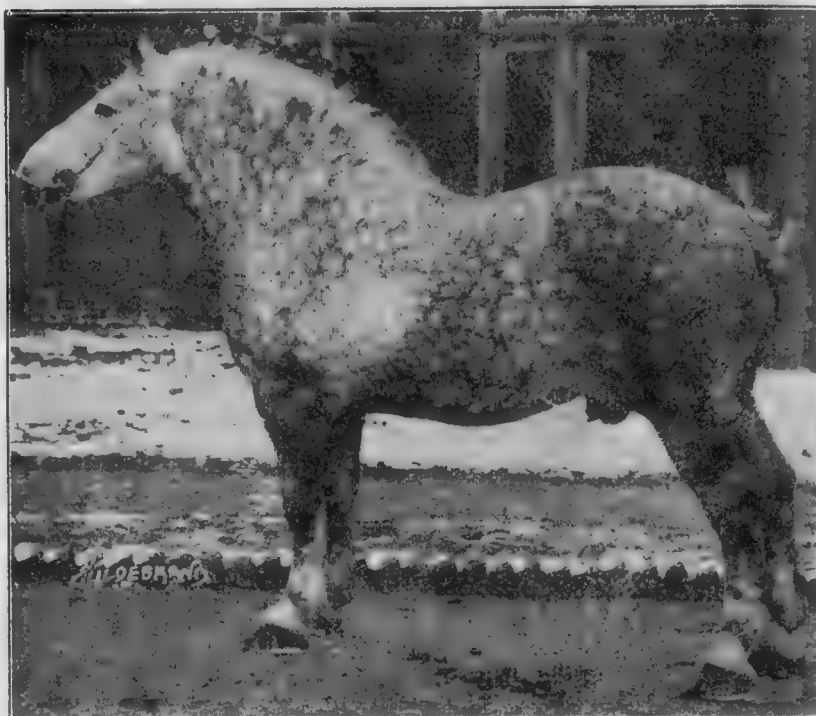
By Jas. McKirdy

To appreciate and arrive at a proper estimate of the extreme value of the influence of stallion clubs in the horse industry and to illustrate and emphasize the points which I particularly wish to bring out, perhaps it would be best to touch lightly on the past operations in horse breeding and confine myself mostly to my own experiences and observations as they have occurred.

My first acquaintance with the Canadian grade stallion was in the province of Quebec, about 40 miles south of Montreal. At that time I was about 17 years of age. In that district a young farmer owned a nice quality black mare which had two or three crosses of Clydesdale blood; her own sire was a good imported Clydesdale named Lord Hadda. The young farmer found a grade stallion owned by a Frenchman, for which he charged a service fee of \$4.00, and he decided to mate his good mare with this stallion. One evening I went with him to see this grade animal he was talking so much about. In my estimation he was just a very ordinary horse, typical of no recognized breed. On our way home the young man asked

and the fees remained the same for many years until some very valuable sires were imported and sold on the syndicate plan. The beautiful black stallion, Woodend Gartly, came into our district in 1904, and during the time this syndicate owned stallions I acted as secretary-treasurer.

This stallion was an exceptionally good one and proved a money-maker, but unfortunately we lost him after the second season. At the time of his death we were considering two offers of \$4,000 from Scottish breeders to send him back to Scotland. To replace him we purchased the noted Show King, a very fine type of draught horse, a great show stallion, which proved a prolific getter of high-class stock. This stallion also died at the end of his third season. This was a very valuable young sire, and we could have sold him to a syndicate at any time for \$3,500. Although we only got five seasons out of these two stallions, yet the improvement they made on the stock of the district was remarkable. Time and again their progeny and descendants have topped their classes at Winnipeg,



A CHAMPION PERCHERON STALLION

This is a big horse, strongly muscled and closely coupled. He has clean hard bone and all the indications of the finest quality. This is the kind of horse of any breed that it pays to breed to.

me what I thought of the horse. I told him that I did not like this grade stallion, that he was going back to an undesirable type in using him, and the colt he would get might do for a common work beast but would not be a high-priced or easy seller. He was highly indignant, and rather crossly asked me what I would do if the mare was mine. I replied that I would pay the \$10 service fee and breed that mare to a certain stallion owned by his own brother-in-law, who was one of the largest Clydesdale importers in Quebec, and had in his stables at that time a dozen good imported horses. It turned out I was quite right in my estimate of what the progeny of the grade stallion would be; not as good as the mare and a kind of horse that the buyers did not want. The next year he took my advice and bred the mare to the imported Clydesdale, and the result was a very valuable filly foal, which turned out a fine big draft quality mare, saleable at any time, and a brood mare to be proud of.

Experience in Manitoba

The first foal that we raised in Manitoba cost us \$15 service fee; at that time the fees were from nothing to \$15. This foal was a good one and proved a very easy keeper, a fine hardy worker, and lived 25 years. Since that time we have always used stallions of our own, mostly imported Clydesdales. Stallions seemed to be plentiful enough,

Brandon and Regina fairs, and a great many big, handsome, high quality grade mares and geldings were the result of our venture in high-class stallions.

The syndicate system worked splendidly. At a meeting of shareholders, routes could be easily arranged and all business in connection with travelling and hiring grooms. Everything was conducted in a strictly business way, and the fees were much easier to collect than is usually the case with an individually owned stallion. The service fee was \$20 to insure a foal. This price has never advanced, although the cost of maintenance and travelling expenses are much greater today. At first we paid \$12 per month for keep of stallion, later advancing to \$15. The groom got \$150 for the season, but wages also advanced. Since the decrease of these two stallions we have been importing yearling and two-year-old colts, and have found it a good way to procure a good breeding sire.

History of Stallion Acts

Along about this time Dr. Rutherford, of Calgary, then resident in Ottawa, got busy and was instrumental in getting laws enacted for the enrolment of stallions and liens on the colts until payment of the service fee. The fertile brain of Dean Rutherford, of Saskatoon, conceived a still greater scheme which became law in Saskatchewan. It did not take in the whole province, but was optional to municipalities. This act

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

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Caustic Balsam**
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For
the
Human
Body

It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
**Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints**

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

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A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,****ABSORBINE**
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

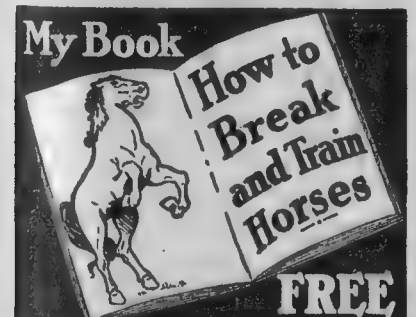
will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 405, Lyons, N.Y., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**Veterinary Failed!**

"I had a valuable mare go lame last Fall, our veterinary treated her for Sweeney but did no good," writes Elva Hollinger, Union City, Ind. "My brother told me about Save-The-Horse. I tried a bottle and with the help of your free book cured her with less than one bottle. The mare couldn't work at all, but after one or two applications of Save-The-Horse I worked her right along."

Is it any wonder that **SAVE-THE-HORSE** is sold with signed Contract-Bond to cure SPAVIN, Ringbone, Curb, Thoroughpin, and ALL Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Diseases! No matter what you've tried, don't give up.—Send for **FREE 96-page BOOK**. It is our 22-years' discoveries. Fully describes how to treat 68 forms of lameness. This Book, Sample Contract-Bond and expert veterinary advice—**ALL FREE**. Write today and be PREPARED.

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Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse" with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.

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IN "ORNERY" HORSES**

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Prof. JESSE BEERY, 62 Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

eliminated grade stallions, and the pure-bred stallion had to pass a rigid inspection by a veterinary and an experienced breeder before he was licensed to travel. This was a good act, but the ordinary breeder and stallion owner did not take any too kindly to it. On my first trip as an inspector on the examining board, an old man asked me how we were going to make it work and enforce the law. I told him that the Mounted Police would attend to the enforcing of it, and he was well satisfied that it would be surely carried out.

After a while Manitoba followed suit, but with the difference that the act took in the whole province. The grade stallion was entirely cut out, and the veterinary alone did all the work of inspection of stallions, as it was thought that the expense of an experienced breeder was superfluous. This act does not altogether prohibit the use of the unsound stallion, but regulates him to his own class. As we have no Mounted Police in Manitoba, perhaps someone can tell us how the act has been enforced during the two years it has been in operation.

With the appointment of John Bright as Dominion livestock commissioner, a scheme to help livestock breeders was evolved. Pedigreed Canadian bred males were purchased and distributed to associations in outlying sparsely settled new districts. This scheme was good, but was necessarily limited in its scope, as only few districts derived any benefit. It was a scheme more to help the struggling settler than to improve the breeds of livestock. John Bright did a great work when he said to every horse breeder in Canada: "Co-operate with us, get together and form clubs, select the best breeding stallion you can find, and we will meet you nearly halfway. We will pay 40 per cent. of one-third of fee for guaranteed mares at end of season and 40 per cent. of the remaining two-thirds when the mare proves in foal."

**Should Take Advantage of This
Opportunity**

It is up to the horse breeders to grasp this opportunity, to get busy and get all the good stallions mated to the best brood mares, and so keep up the supply of horse power and improve the efficiency of work teams. To those who are studying the horse situation in Europe, in the United States and Canada, it is apparent that we will surely have a shortage of heavy work horses. It is all very well to experiment with gasoline tractors, but we know from experience what horse teams can do, and we also know that one man right here with a good outfit of work horses, a four or six or even eight-horse team, with good clean land and a favorable growing season, can produce more food than any country in the world. This question of shortage of horse power is most vital, and in these strenuous times most serious. The producer who home-steaded can appreciate something of the value of plenty of motive power; to lose even one horse or ox of a team in the early days was a serious handicap. Right now in our own district there is not one farmer keeping one horse that is not necessary for his farming operations. Many farmers have reduced their stock of horses one-half during the last three years, and are raising as few foals as possible. It seems impossible to have a shortage of horses, but the seemingly impossible has been happening during the last few years. If we have to leave some of our plows idle, some of our seeders in the sheds and some of our binders have to remain silent when our grain is ripe and shelling on the ground, for the lack of horses to draw them, then we will begin to understand what a shortage of horses means.

Outline of Federal Scheme

The following is a brief outline of the scheme of Federal assistance to horse breeding.

The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the betterment of horse breeding by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent, pure-bred sires, may form a breeders' club for the purpose of hiring a pure-bred stallion to travel their district for the benefit

This Month Buy Your U. G. G. Sleigh

These U.G.G. Sleighs are built for years of hard service—built to serve the farmer who wants the best because he knows that every additional year of service lowers the cost.



For the runners a straight-grained piece of oak is bent to shape—the nose isn't weakened by being sawn out across the grain. Benches, bolsters, pole, reach, and rollers are of selected hardwood.

Iron braces between pole and roller, and reach and roller, are sunk into roller ends, allowing rollers to be full length of space between runners and extra strong. Roller rods pass through the centre of each runner—the strongest type of construction.

Runners are reinforced at every point of wear or strain. Shoeing is bent upwards in front, and is overlapped by a strap binding around nose of runner. On the inside the runner has a protecting plate against which the roller works. From roller-pin hole an eighteen-inch long steel strap runs back on outside of runner, strengthening runner and distributing strain of draft. Runner is also strengthened at insertion of bench pins by an iron plate and three rivets. Along top it has iron plate on which the bench rests.

All four bench-pin grooves in each bench are protected from wear by iron plates, shaped to fit the grooves. Front bench has iron plate along top. Bolsters are protected from splitting where the bolster pin is inserted, by heavy binding around ends. Bottom of front bolster has iron rub plate. Front bench brace irons have wooden rub rails to protect the bolsters.

All U.G.G. Sleighs have a coating of substantial red paint—the best protection against any weather.

Prices and Specifications

	Wpg.	Rgna.	Sask.	Calg.
V-130.—U.G.G. Sloop Sleigh, 2-inch steel shoes, with pole, weight 400 lbs.	\$31.50	\$32.75	\$33.35	\$33.75
V-131.—U.G.G. Sloop Sleigh, 2 1/2-inch steel shoes, with pole, weight 475 lbs.	35.50	37.00	37.65	38.00
V-133.—U.G.G. Sloop Sleigh, 2 1/2-inch cast shoes, with pole, weight 575 lbs.	38.50	40.50	40.75	42.00

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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I enclose \$..... for which ship me Sloop Sleigh No.....

Price..... Amount of freight \$..... included. (Must be included if there is no agent at station).

Ship on or about

To

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Guide, Feb. 13.

Three Important Reasons For Buying a NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR At Once

THERE are three very strong reasons for the immediate purchase of an up-to-date De Laval Cream Separator.

In the first place, a new De Laval machine will now save its cost in a few months—in more and better cream and butter and in time saving—at the present very high butter prices and great need of every minute of time.

In the second place, the patriotic duty rests upon every producer of butter-fat to save every ounce of it, and nothing is of greater food value to a nation at war. All European countries are encouraging the sale of the best cream separators in every way possible.

In the third place, railway delays are such that you can't depend upon quick delivery, and if you don't order your De Laval now there is no telling when you can get it. Moreover, the supply of labor and material is uncertain and all last year De Laval deliveries were nearly two months behind.

Again, De Laval prices have advanced very little thus far but must go higher if present industrial conditions continue, let alone become more difficult. Present prices hold good until March 1st only.

There was never a time when the immediate purchase of a latest improved De Laval Cream Separator was more important to every one separating cream, or when it could less wisely be delayed.



See the nearest De Laval agent at once. Arrange to try a new De Laval machine for your own satisfaction. See for yourself just what it will do for you. If you don't know the nearest agent simply address the nearest General Office.

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STRONG—WON'T BREAK

Draft studs; forged steel—ribs electrically welded; Anti-rust treated water proof, weather proof.

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Explains the tensile strength of our hames. Sizes for every requirement.

DEALERS—Write for proposition and selling helps

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MORE SERVICE AT LESS COST

FOR plowing, harvesting and general farm work, your harness must stand the roughest kind of usage. A good all-leather harness costs too much. Cheap leather is worse than useless. Griffith's Team Outfit has been tried and proved. No stitches in traces to rip—no soft leather to stretch. The "whole business end of a harness" at much less cost than leather. Outfit includes: Giant Rope Traces, Giant Yoke Ropes, Hames, Hame Straps, Plow Pads, Belly Bands and Billees, complete for TWO horses. Price, \$15 (or \$18 west of Ft. William). Giant Rope Traces only—set of 4, with heel chains, \$8 (or \$8.50 west of Ft. William). Giant Yoke Ropes only—per pair with snaps and slides, \$1.50 (or \$1.75 west of Ft. William). If your dealer can't supply you, order direct. Write for booklet.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON,
70, Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.
55-D

of the members. This club, by organizing under and adopting a definite constitution and by-laws, and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant, may participate in the Federal assistance given to such clubs as follows:

The club shall guarantee the stallion owner a definite number of mares at a certain service fee per mare.

All stallions named by clubs for the purpose of securing government assistance must be submitted to an examination by an authorized veterinary surgeon.

The minimum service fee shall be not less than \$12.00.

Payment of service fees shall be made as follows: one-third of the service fee for each guaranteed mare shall be paid by the club to the stallion owner at the end of the service season.

The remaining two-thirds of each service fee shall be paid when the mare proves to be in foal. That is to say, the remaining two-thirds shall be paid for only such mares as prove to be in foal.

The livestock branch shall pay the club an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the total amount paid at the close of the service season on the full number of guaranteed mares, on receipt of the stallion owner's statement and of a properly audited and sworn statement signed and declared by the president and secretary.

The livestock branch shall pay the club a second grant equal to 40 per cent. of the amount paid to the stallion owner on the total number of mares that prove to be in foal, that is, 40 per cent. of two-thirds the service fee paid for each mare that proves to be in foal, on receipt of a properly audited and sworn statement signed and declared by the president and secretary of the club.

These clubs are now being formed very rapidly in the province of Saskatchewan where there are now about 40 in operation or in process of formation.

The department of agriculture livestock branch, Ottawa, distributes booklets giving full information on how to organize and carry on these stallion clubs. Both horsemen and farmers should have them.

BIGGEST SALE EVER HELD

On the 26 to 29 of March next, there will be held at Calgary one of the largest auction sales held anywhere in the world. It is expected that between 600 and 700 bulls will be offered. Last year 470 animals were sold at Calgary by the association for \$136,800. The association has now sold over 4,800 bulls for nearly \$750,000, and these sales have undoubtedly been of great service to breeders of pure-bred stock and ranchers. The spring sale, held at the same time as the spring horse show, will undoubtedly bring together the largest number of stock-men ever seen at the sales. The dates have been set two weeks earlier than usual, to make it more convenient for the buyers to attend. The special freight arrangement for the shipment of bulls to the purchaser's nearest railway station in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan is a great convenience to the purchaser, and especially as the bulls are loaded on the cars by the association.

There will be unusual interest in this year's bull sale on account of the considerable number of new breeders entering bulls for the first time at Calgary. There has been great development in the pure-bred livestock industry in Alberta in the last two or three years, and the high standard attained by a number of the breeders will make the Calgary sale most attractive to people wishing to obtain herd headers. The entries for the bull sale close on February 26.

Considerable improvement has been made to the horse show prize list since last year, \$1,500 being added in prizes. The prize list is now ready for distribution, and may be had by applying to E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary.

The ninth annual sale and show of pure-bred bulls will be held at Lacombe, May 29. The same rules prevail as cover the Calgary sale. Both of these sales are for beef breeds only.

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LONG DISTANCE PHONE 3221 AVE. 6 & TWENTY-FIRST STREET
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Galls and sore shoulders reduce the efficiency of your horse—sap his strength—down his spirit. Cure him without the use of medicine—while he does his heaviest work, with the Lankford Collar.

We guarantee a cure when properly fitted. Be careful and get the genuine Lankford Collar—made of best white sail duck, trimmed in extra heavy leather and stuffed with clean and downy curled cotton, medicated, which will not pack or harden. Also comes in special brown waterproof duck.

The Lankford fits any shape neck—easily put on or removed—always soft and pliable. Will not swell. Hame straps attached. Prices \$1.50 and up. In Canada \$2.00 and up. See your dealer.

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OMEGA MILKING MACHINE

Milks Fast and Clean
Has no rubber connections for the milk to pass through, but transparent celluloid tubes. The OMEGA is simple to operate, sanitary and easily washed. It is used in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle. Increased the milk flow 3 per cent. in a 17-day test on 10 cows at the O.A.C. Quilph.

WRITE TO-DAY for FREE booklet describing its exclusive features and the above test.
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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA, MARCH 13th and 14th, 1918

Cattle Sale, March 13th

Horse Sale, March 14th

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m. Day of Sale. Sale Starts at 1 p.m.
Entries Close March 1st.

For Entry Forms and Sale Regulations Address the Secretary

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Percheron, Belgians, Shire Stallions and Mares

All choicest animals, 2 to 6 years, 1,600 to 2,200 lbs. See our horses or write. We will surprise you on prices. The Cochran Stallions have been the most popular and sought for Stallions in Canada for the past 20 years. Save dealers' and agents' profits by going direct to breeder.

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PUT ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC TO THESE TESTS: See if it will increase your milk flow. See if it will improve the condition of run down animals. See if it enables you to market pigs a month earlier. We know it does all these things. We ask you to try it—and benefit by its use. Sold by dealers everywhere in large and small packages.

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W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
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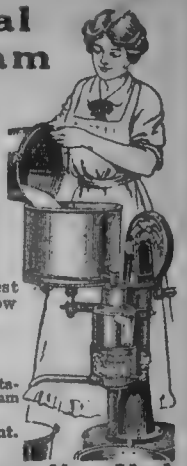
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Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.

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2 x 2 x 8 ft., \$20.40



11 Barrels, \$39.25



5 x 2 ft., \$20.40

We also manufacture Sheep Dipping Tanks, Hog Feeders, Feed Cookers, Steel Cisterns, Wagon Oil Tanks, Etc.

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Tank.

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FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY, HALBRIGHT, SASK.**"Eastlake" Snow Melter & Feed Cooker**

Gives a quick fire at little expense. Warm water for stock during winter months. Splendid feed cooker, scalding tank, etc. A very useful, big-paying investment.

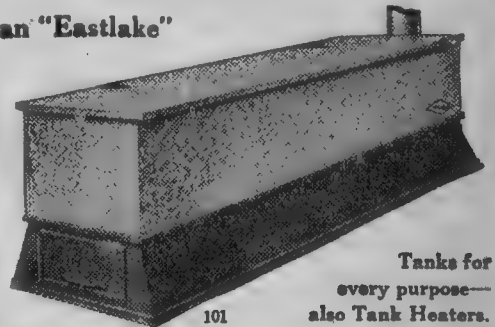
Built to last—because it's an "Eastlake"

The top section or tank is fine quality, heavy galvanized iron—furnace is heavy black sheet iron strongly reinforced with angle iron throughout. Built for western farmers who want something better than usual at a reasonable price. Three sizes.

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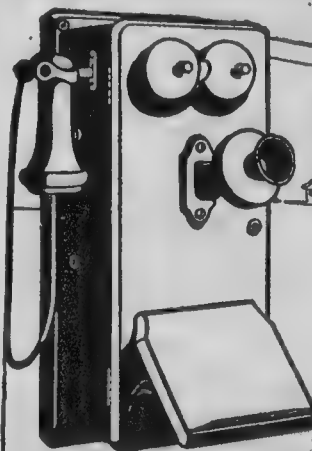
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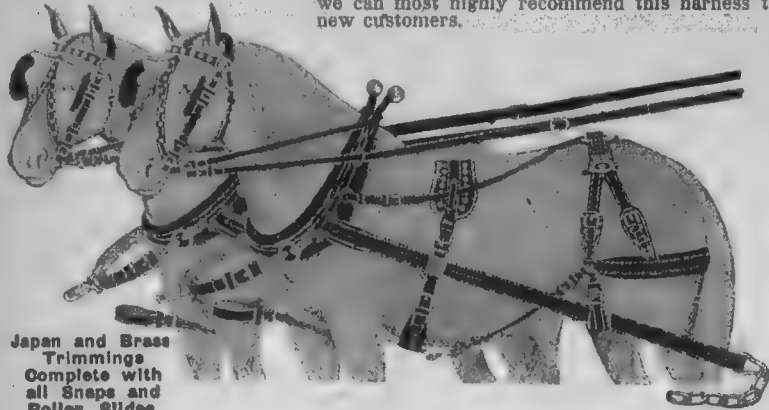


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The unusual quality of this harness, both as regards the material and workmanship, together with our exceptionally low price, has made this the biggest seller of its kind in our line. Hundreds of our customers are using this harness daily with very satisfactory results, and from reports we have received from them we can most highly recommend this harness to new customers.



BRIDLES—3-inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass rosettes. LINES—Made from firm selected stock as uniform in thickness as it is possible to get; full length and weight. 1 inch.

TRACES—Considered the most important part of a harness, are cut extra heavy, from selected tracelock, 6 ft. 4 in. long, with heel chains. 1 1/2 inch wide.

BELLYBANDS—Heavy folded, 1 1/2 inch.

PADS—6 inches wide 1 1/2-inch layer, heavy, 1 1/2-inch billets to buckle.

HAMES—All steel, black, brass ball top, brass line ring, bolt style, heavy hame straps.

BREECHING—5 ring style, heavy, folded seat, 1 1/2-in. full length layer, box loop leadups, side straps 1-in. with snaps, lazy straps 1-in., hip straps 1-in., double scalloped safes on leadups, rib straps 1-in., running to hames through loop on pad.

BREAST-STRAPE—Extra heavy, 1 1/2-inch, with roller snaps.

TRIMMINGS—Buckles and rings, heavily japanned; brass spotting, as illustrated; solid brass breeching buckles, brass hame balls and line rings spreader straps.

Weight of harness packed for shipment, about 90 pounds.

No. 4HGG1—"Premier" Heavy Brass-Trimmed Breeching Harness, complete as described, less collars. Weight packed for shipment, about \$73.50

90 lbs. Price

No. 4HGG2—"Premier" Heavy Brass-Trimmed Breeching Harness, \$75.00

with our Western 2-inch, 2-ply Trace, less collars. Price

Send your Order direct today or write for new Spring Catalog which has full particulars of any style of harness required.

C. S. JUDSON & CO. LIMITED
Logan and Sherbrooke St. Winnipeg, Man.

Over and Over! Again and Again!

We have told you about the merits of the Garden City Feeder, over and over, again and again, not hundreds, but thousands of times have we proved to our customers the truth of our assertions.

The following letter is a fair sample of what the users of Garden City Feeders have to say about them.

Pense, Sask., Dec. 3, 1917.

Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd.
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—As the threshing season is over I thought perhaps you might be interested in knowing how I liked the feeder purchased from you this fall. I used it twenty-five days, threshing all kinds of grain in all kinds of conditions, and must say it is a wonderful Feeder; it feeds so evenly that there is no variation in your separator or engine, which ensures perfect work in saving and cleaning grain; and so little grain drops down under the feeder that there is very little cleaning up to do. I consider it saved me the price of the feeder on this season's work. If I were buying a new machine, it would have to be equipped with a Garden City Long Feeder. I take pleasure in recommending your feeder to anyone contemplating buying a machine and I know it will pay any man that has a fairly good separator to discard his old feeder and equip it with a Garden City.

Thanking you, I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. REID.

We proved our claims to Mr. Reid, will you let us prove them to you?

We carry a full stock of feeders and repairs at the following places:

BRUCE DAVISON CO., BRANDON, MAN. W. S. MUNROE CO.,
CALGARY, ALTA. MART McMAHON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The Garden City Feeder Co. Ltd.
Send for Free Catalogue. Regina, Sask.

Essentials of Increased Production

Both Good Cultivation and Good Seed are Required.

By Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alta.

Increased production of food-stuffs without increasing acreage, labor power and expenses, is a very difficult and very delicate problem to solve, to say the least. The proposition can only be solved by each farmer seeding a smaller acreage, and increasing the yield per acre by better methods of farming.

The climatic conditions and the composition of soils are so unlike, in the different localities of Western Canada that what may be considered excellent in one locality, may be just the wrong way of handling soil in another. Several essential principles can and must be applied, in any locality, however, regardless of climatic conditions or composition of soils, to get the true solution of this problem of greater production. Those principles are a good clean productive soil, with a good seed bed, seeded with strong seed.

In most localities of Western Canada, the period between planting and harvesting is very short. This short duration compels the man on a heavy soil to grow two crops on their summer-fallow till the excess fertility is somewhat exhausted. The second crop after summerfallow should be plowed in the early fall, if plenty moisture is in the soil, then packed and harrowed to leave the surface partly rough to catch the winter snow. If the ground is left for spring preparation through lack of moisture or otherwise, I find that the best results come from surface cultivation about three inches deep with a good cultivator. I put the seed in right behind the cultivator, with a press drill, and even use a packer after the drill. In southern Alberta we are getting so much wind in April that plowing is not always satisfactory. The cultivator leaves the soil in a finer and more moist condition for a good seed bed. If on this heavy soil, only one crop were grown, after summerfallow, the crop would be late in maturing, and thus very apt to be caught by an early frost.

Sow Only Good Seed

The seed bed preparation is the most important, for without it, no matter how good the seed, the best results cannot be obtained. But the quality of the seed is also very important. The two combined together will give the best results. My experience has shown me that seed grown on one's own farm, or in the same locality is the best seed to sow again on the same farm or in the locality. The best way to get good seed is to buy five or ten bushels of first generation seed from some reputable farmer who makes a specialty of growing registered grain. The seed for future use is produced from that stock. Even if from this stock the quality is not quite the best the first year, it will be the best seed for that particular farm. After that, it is always easy to get first class seed, either by selection, or using a good fanning mill vigorously, that is cleaning the seed two or three times to get the good, plump kernels.

I have always found that my own selection of four or five years standing on my farm, has been earlier and has given a larger yield than an imported seed grown on different land and under different climatic conditions. The foregoing can be condensed into the following

When summerfallowing, first, plow early, the earlier the better, and plow as deep as the condition of the soil permits; second, pack and keep clean of noxious weeds; stock and sheep are the best packers.

When fall plowing, this should also be done as early as possible after the crop has been taken off, if plenty of moisture is present. If there is not enough moisture, it is best left alone, for dry plowing is not only unproductive, but is very harmful to the soil. In the spring in both cases, sow as early as the weather permits, with good plump seed.

From the economical standpoint, this propaganda of increasing production may be overdone. This demand has been and is readily accepted not only from a patriotic standpoint, but also from a financial standpoint by individ-

uals, which is very human. But we must not lose sight of the fact that through consumption, and the waste which occurs on the battle fields, we must assume that we need more bushels of grain this year than last year, and more next year than this year.

If this assumption is correct, the press, or those in position to ask the farmers to increase production, should warn them not to exhaust the fertility of their land. It is a well known fact that land which produces a crop each year for any length of time, will yield less every year. If this is done their object of increased production will not be fulfilled, but a decrease of production will occur. In my estimation whatever land is seeded this spring should be put in the best of condition, the yield will be greater and quality better. Whatever cannot be so handled should be left to summerfallow.

I venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that by this method more bushels of grain will be produced in the next twenty years, and thus we will attain our object of increased production.

NOT BY GOOD SEED ALONE

In the current number of one of the farm periodicals you may see it stated by a farmer-correspondent that so-and-so had a record yield of wheat, which was attributed to the fact that he had made a practice of selecting his seed-grain. Further on, we are told that his fields were quite free from weeds. This little news item very well illustrates the point I wish to make. It is not disputed that growers of seed-grain usually obtain larger yields than the average farmer, but the difficulty is to ascertain to what extent these increased yields are due to the improvement in the seed-grain, and to what extent they are due to the more thorough cultivation of the land, which the raising of seed entails. When a man sets out to produce pure and clean seed he knows that unless he can raise his crops on clean land his efforts will be wasted. Consequently his energies are devoted largely to the cleaning of the land, and this cleansing process increases his yields in two ways; first by removing the competition between weeds and grain, and secondly by getting the land into the best shape for resisting adverse conditions, giving the crop every chance to attain its maximum growth.

Then there is another point. Growers of pure seed are usually men who are thorough in their methods and careful in their ways, with an interest and enthusiasm in their work; which qualities alone would enable them to farm in such a way as to obtain good yields, irrespective of any advantage to be gained by the use of superior seed.

That there is some advantage to be gained by using seed which, through continuous selection, is more uniform in development and in ripening than the ordinary "Saskatchewan Mixture," is almost certain. It would much surprise me to hear the contrary stated. But when a well-known grower is reported to have stated that the use of improved strains would increase the yield five bushels per acre—say 20 per cent., I am afraid he is guilty—supposing him to have been correctly reported—of what Mr. Churchill calls a "terminological inexactitude."

We are told by one authority that if we clean our seed-grain we increase the yield 10 or 15 per cent.; if we clean it a second time another five per cent. or so is added. Then all through the various processes of picking, preparing the land, seeding and harrowing after the crop is up, each process if done, or done in a certain way, will add another 5, 10 or 15 per cent. to the yield. Now we have a whole 50 per cent. added at one stroke of the pen! The time when the increases in our yields will be by geometrical progression is, obviously, near at hand—no miserable 5 or 10 per cent. additions as at present!

Seriously, Mr. Editor, do you think that the cause of good farming would suffer if we kept a little nearer to the facts and indulged less in high-flown

Registered Stallions

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

Registered Mares

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

Registered Bulls

Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

A. CHAMPAGNE, Battleford

DUROCS FOR SALE

Including choice Gilts (bred) out of imported Browning's Queen [1590] 125750A. (by Disturber 43639A), litter sister to Commodore 1599.—Grand champion at all Western Fairs the past two years.

W. C. HERON Huntton, Sask.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

All implements work at their best with a

Moline Universal Tractor

BECAUSE the farmer sits on the machine operated

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

speculative figures which carry their own condemnation?

Let us grant that pure, clean seed is one of the more important factors in increased grain production, and do our best by wise and moderate counsel to interest farmers generally in this matter. Sask. F. E. K. R.

PAYS IN A BUSH DISTRICT

As an amateur in seed growing I can only hope to appeal to amateurs, and this contribution is not intended to teach the professional. As an experienced breeder of pedigree poultry, I knew the value of selection, having studied Mendel's theory and produced blue from black and white. I purchased a small stock of Banner oats, Marquis wheat and Quebec No. 28 corn. The early frosts here have each year destroyed the corn before maturity, so I have ceased to experiment. The Marquis wheat has in each of the three years produced from three to five bushels per acre more than ordinary local seed. Last year my seed was badly frozen, and yet yielded two bushels per acre more than sound local seed sown under precisely similar conditions. My first experiment with Banner oats was very successful. I planted registered Banner oats at the same rate of seeding and under similar conditions to local (so-called) Banner oats weighing four lbs. per bushel more than registered oats. The registered oats produced 12 bushels per acre more than the local seed. This convinced me of the folly of wasting time on unregistered seed. In this bush country one's time the first few years is so fully occupied in clearing land that any advantage possible by using better seed must be seized. Unfortunately, in many districts it is impossible to obtain registered seed locally, and the shipping charges and extra price of the seed prevents many experimenting.

Unfortunately, many farmers will not give time to select their seed, and will not be convinced by successful growers. I tried to convince a farmer in my locality. Talking was useless, so I gave him a bushel of Banner oats and a guarantee of \$10 that they would produce five bushels more than a bushel of his oats planted under similar conditions. I happened to be passing when he was threshing. Curiosity led me to ask about the results. Imagine my surprise when he said, "I don't know. I mixed 'em with my other seed." M. J. STIBBARDS.
Wabamun, Alta.

EGYPTIAN KING WHEAT

Q.—I should be glad to receive information regarding Egyptian King wheat. Is this kind of wheat of marketable value or is it only for domestic feed purposes? I am told it is very prolific. I had a strong stand in spite of the drought last summer. The yield was very favorable compared with Marquis, sown along side of it. It looks to me as good as other wheat. I should like to know why it should not be as good as other wheat in the market.—F. W. Schon, Kirriemuir, Alta.

A.—On this continent, the first record we have of this grain was in 1907, when it was advertised largely as Jerusalem wheat. A few years later than this it was exploited in Ontario under the name of Miracle or Multiple Head wheat. In 1900 it was next heard from in the west central states under the name of Alaska wheat. It has also been sold at exorbitant prices because of the wonderful yields that it will make. Because there have been so many attempts made to foist this wheat under one name or another upon the farmers of the country, the United States department of agriculture, made careful tests. The result of these tests show conclusively that the wheat does not possess any peculiar quality which justifies its introduction.

The history of this grain is rather interesting. It was probably introduced to America before the revolution, but the first mention of it is in a letter dated 1807, in which a certain Doctor Keemle speaks of the great productiveness of Jerusalem wheat, a small quantity of which he had brought over from Ireland. His description of it identifies it as the Alaska or Egyptian King wheat of today.

Continued on Page 31

The Hero Wild Oat Separator

Vibration is practically eliminated in the "Hero" which insures almost perfect separation



There is no wild oat separator manufactured which is entirely free from vibration, yet vibration is one of the chief causes of imperfect separation. In building the Hero Wild Oat Separator we never lost sight of this fact—consequently the Hero is the one separator now on the market which is almost free from vibration. As with all great inventions simplicity is the key-note.

NOTE THE REVERSIBLE FLEXIBLE DRUM

The drum is a heavy fleece cloth (reversible). The wild oat adheres by its awn or spike to the cloth in the course of rotation and is carried up and scraped into a separate receptacle. An almost perfect separation is thereby accomplished.

LIGHT RUNNING—LARGE CAPACITY

The Hero is a light running machine and can be operated by hand or power. The capacity depends on the condition of grain being cleaned. 50 bushels an hour can be expected with a fair sample.

SAVE ON FREIGHT CHARGES

The Hero is shipped in knock-down form taking low freight classification. Early delivery guaranteed.

If your dealer does not handle write us direct

HERO MANUFACTURING CO. Limited
WINNIPEG MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

You Win—but you don't have to die

An advertisement to farmers in their "twenties" and "thirties"

\$5,000 or \$10,000 would come in mighty handy to you to-day, wouldn't it?

Think, then, how much more valuable it will be to you at fifty-five or sixty.

Of course, you'll say, I'll have been successful and won't need it then. But stop! You may—and if you do, you'll need it more than you do to-day.

Your producing years will be about over and ready money, or a guaranteed monthly pension, will mean all the difference between a dependent and an independent old age.

Man, there's a big idea back of Imperial Endowment insurance—one that will prove mighty interesting to you. Write today for our booklet "Penniless Old Men" which gives full particulars. A post card will bring you a free copy.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres



STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FORST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFERINGS In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies, Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5th

DALEFORD SHORTHORNS—CHOICE YOUNG bulls for immediate sale. Best of breeding and quality. Also Buff Orpington cockerels. Write for description and prices. J. L. Parkinson, Roland, Man. 7-3

WANT TO BUY ONE HEREFORD BULL AND several heifers. Also Percheron colts. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-2

HORSES

HORSES WANTED—GOVERNMENT REPORTS indicate that the demand for horses will be brisk this spring and prices accordingly high. To obtain highest prices, treat immediately your horses with Cossack Tablets, the recognized up-building horse tonic. Last year thousands of horse owners increased the market value of their horses 100% with Cossack Tablets. Works wonders with weak, sick, played-out horses; nothing like them to keep a good horse in condition. \$1.00 the box; 3 boxes \$2.50 post-paid. Interesting booklet, "The Cossack and His Horse," sent free on request. Cossack Remedies Co., P.O. Box 1353, Montreal. 7-3

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—"PROUD-Cavalier" (16178), rising six years; sire, "Proud Edward." This horse has proved a sure foal getter. Also "McKee's Prince" (16720), rising four; sire, "Cardinal." A good quality horse, weighing 1400, and a foal getter. Both can be seen at Brandon Fair. W. F. McKee, R.R. No. 1, Hayfield, Man. 7-4

WHY PAY THREE PRICES FOR THE STUD you need. I have three registered Clydesdales rising two that will do light service next season. Best of breeding and conformation. On C.N.R. sixty miles west of N. Battleford. H. S. Crossman & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 6-2

WATSON'S CHOICE, CLYDESDALE STALLION (imp.) (15240) (17653), 6 years old, grandson of famous Baron of Bucklyvie. Sound, gentle, sure and good stock horse. Licensed for Saskatchewan. Will sell or club. E. W. Dill, Pasqua, Sask. 6-3

STALLION WANTED—HARGRAVE CLYDESDALE Horse Breeders' Club require a Clydesdale stallion for the coming season under the federal assistance scheme. Terms, minimum 85 mares at \$25 each. Kindly send particulars to Stuart Gellie, Harnsworth P.O., Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, Nether Chancellor (16616), rising four years old. Sire, King's Chancellor (imp.) by Royal Edward. Dam, Lady Sensation by Royal Sensation. W. J. Leslie, Lockwood, Sask. 7-2

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Iscon" (83125), nine years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), nine years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 6-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING two years; Percheron, rising three; also 1 dozen good work horses. R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE of Ellesmere, 15896. Enrollment Schedule A. Good large horse. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 5-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion, rising six, good stock horse, weight 1400 lbs. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 7-3

EXCHANGE—DARK DAPPLE-GREY REGIS- tered Percheron stallion, rising 9. Very sure. Only reason change necessary. Photo and references. L. W. Taverner, Sedgewick, Alta. 7-5

JOS. B. JICKLING, CARMAN, MAN., BREEDER of choice bred Clydesdales. Mares in foal, fillies and 2 young stallions for sale. 7-5

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 8th

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion rising three. Apply Dalgleish & McKenzie, Goodwater, Sask. 6-4

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale by Gustave Nachtegale, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARMAN, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23th

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IM- ported for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nekomia, Sask. 2-3

McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK only. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 49-4

CARLOAD YOUNG WORK HORSES FOR SALE. J. E. Noonan, 1750 Osler Street, Regina. 5-6

CATTLE

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, calved February and April, 1917. Sired by "King Segis Champion," first prize Brandon, 1914. His half-sister was champion female at Toronto, 1914. He has 18 R.O.M. and R.O.P. half-sisters and is a grandson of "King Segis," one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dams of these bulls are first class milkers, one being a half-sister to "Grace Pledge De Kol," 20,047 lbs. milk in one year. Both bulls are good straight individuals. Price \$100 each for quick sale. Alex. Johnston, Kellogg, Man. 5th

"MARQUIS ROYAL" (116453), A VERY CHOICE pure bred Shorthorn bull calf. Sired by "Roan Marquis" (92181), a pure bred cruckshank of the Hawthorn Blossom tribe. Any one wanting a real good calf should write at once. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 4th

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4th

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. E. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE (Continued)

ELM PARK ABERDEEN ANGUS—OUR BULLS in 1917 won thirty-three first prizes and championships at Canada's largest Eastern and Western fairs. We are now offering some of these winners along with other good bulls. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. 6-3

RED POLLED CATTLE ARE PROFITABLE for both beef and milk. 50 of our records average 468 lbs. fat or 585 lbs. butter in one year. Write us. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. 7-4

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE, one roan bull 10 months, and one red bull 8 months. E. M. Webb, R.R. No. 1 Winnipeg. 7-3

FOR SALE—ANGUS BULL CALVES, SEVEN to ten months. Also two matured bulls. Young cows in calf. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 4-3

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, aged six months to two years. Prices reasonable. Breeding excellent. Pedigrees free. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-7

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, age 5 years, "Hinsell Flower" (91989). Apply to Nicol Bros., Box 441, Moosomin, Sask. 7-2

WANTED—A GOOD HEREFORD BULL. State particulars and price in first letter. Neil Wright, Benito, Man. 7-2

FOR REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND heifers write Brooks & Burrill, Indian Head, Sask. 5-3

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howitt, Yorkton, Sask. 50th

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 7-4

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7th

CHESTER WHITES—SOWS AND BOARS, FIT for service; also spring pigs, pairs unrelated. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 4-4

SWINE (Continued)

BRED REG. DUROC JERSEY SOWS, MAY and June litters, \$45.00 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsley, Sask. 6-3

STILL A FEW CHOICE BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, 6 months, 30 dollars. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 7-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND BRED sows for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 7-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS, LARGE VIGOROUS Birds. Cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. Booking orders now. Wanted Toulouse Goose and Gander not related. Best laying strains. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 6-2

SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG—BREED- ing stock and eggs for hatching, all leading breeds poultry, also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 5-5

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 5-6

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from hen mated to Martin's cockerel that stood fourth at New York State Fair, 1916. \$4.00 to \$8.00. Also 4 year old cocks. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 7-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EXTRA DARK, BOTH combs. Cockerels, \$5.00. Few choice single comb pullets, \$3.00 each. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 7-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—LAYING STRAIN, breeding pens, also fine cockerels, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 6-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—CHOICE cockerels for sale at \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Make money orders payable at Penst, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOR COCK- erels with quality and pure breeding, write to Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-3

The Humble Hen

shampoos have come to stay till after the war, and eggless days they're here galore.

So far the food controller has spared the harmless necessary egg to all but hungry scalps. It is not a crime against one's country to eat an egg. Even egg noggs (in milk) are quite in order, and don't forget this nice egg border. Banned only by the producer are eggless boarders.

What will the egg harvest be? There is no more satisfying and economical substitute for meat than eggs—except chickens. If twice the usual number of chickens were hatched this spring the food situation would be greatly improved. And there is no way that the food supply can be increased so readily as through the metamorphosis of the egg, through the chick stage, to the humble hen.

Farm women who know how to thriftily manage a flock of poultry will not be scared by the price of wheat—there are the coarser grains and the frosted and shrunken wheat to be fed and during the summer and fall the chickens will feed themselves on grasshoppers and the stubble pickings. The rewards are worth while.

There'll be a good demand for all classes of breeding stock this spring, and your cockerels should be selling now. Are they? If not let The Guide readers know about them.

The Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide MAN.

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels from Funk's No. 2 pen. Big, strong exhibition stock \$4.00 each. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 6-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF EX- ceptionally nice barring, from splendid laying strain. \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 6-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Hatching eggs in season, \$1.50 and \$3 per setting. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels (well barred), of 1917 prize winning stock, \$3 and \$4 each. J. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 7-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Also Scotch Collie pups. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 4-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs. Rippengale, Provost, Alta. 5-4

WELL DEVELOPED PURE BRED BUFF Orpington cockerels, three dollars each. Ph. F. Mang, Edenwald, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Result of twelve years breeding for eggs. \$3.50 to \$5.00. C. G. Tjomsland, Spalding, Sask. 5-3

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FOR SALE—1,500 BUSHELS BANNER SEED
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grass seed, must be free from foul seed. Apply, W. J. Blair, Provost, Alta. 5-3

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DOMINION BANK REPORTS

The expansion of business for this bank during last year was of record proportions, bringing the total assets to \$109,436,145, an increase of about \$16,569,000, or more than the combined increases of 1915 and 1916. Interest-bearing deposits rose from \$57,190,822 to \$66,731,311, non-interest-bearing deposits from \$13,282,791 to \$15,216,783. Altogether the liabilities to the public now amount to \$95,861,513, an increase of about \$16,500,000, deposits alone being \$83,700,000, an increase of more than \$12,000,000.

A 12 per cent. dividend absorbed \$720,000, donations to patriotic purposes and the Officers' Pension Fund took \$55,500.

The reduction in current loans, from \$48,976,000 to \$45,590,915, is interesting, as showing the reduced demand for accommodation. This, the bank says, is due to the comparatively easy position of the Canadian business community, and especially, it thinks, of the agricultural community, whose prosperity has led to an extensive curtailment of borrowings.

CHAMPION PERCHERON COMES TO CALGARY

Philix 93488, the American bred grand champion Percheron at the Chicago International Show 1917 is now at Calgary, Alta., the property of Layzell & Parr, who secured him at the sale of J. O. Singmaster & Son, Keota, Iowa, following the show, for \$9,000.

Regarding the sale, the Breeders' Gazette remarks:—"The International grand champion 'Philix' was the star attraction in the contingent. It was expected that the horse would command a good price, but it can be said that he was sold at a conservative figure. 'Philix' has had his own way since his first appearance as a show horse at the opening of the fair season last fall, and he is without question one of the greatest stallions that the breed has produced in America."

"Philix" is a jet black, six years old. He was sired by "Barnum," out of "Lucy."

At the same sale Messrs Layzell & Parr secured "Stanley S," a six-year-old grey, for \$2,500.

"ALPINE" SELLS FOR \$5,000

W. H. De Vine, Calgary, has just sold "Alpine," Imp., four-year-old grey Percheron stallion, to a buyer at Hanna, Alberta, for \$5,000. In the fair circuit last year "Alpine" was four times champion and won nine first prizes.

The highest priced Aberdeen-Angus bull ever brought into Canada was recently imported by W. L. Parrish of Winnipeg. The 2-year-old Eurotis of Glencarnock was purchased from Carl Rosenfeld, Kelly, Iowa, for \$2,000. This is a case of a bull being exported from Canada to Iowa and then imported to Canada again, J. D. McGregor having sold the bull to Mr. Rosenfeld as a yearling for \$1,000.

Lew W. Cochrane, for many years a well-known and extensive importer of Percheron and other breeds of draft horses at Crawfordsville, Ind., has recently incorporated the Lew W. Cochrane Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where, with his associates, he will conduct the business of importing and breeding Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Hackneys. Mr. Cochrane, who comes from Crawfordsville, Ind., is known widely as a horseman. Mr. Cochrane has owned several sections of land here for many years, and lately purchased the River Side Stock Farm from John H. Stout. He expects to stock this farm with draft mares and cattle.

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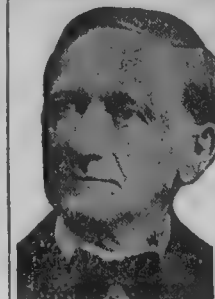
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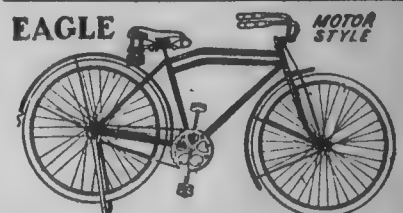


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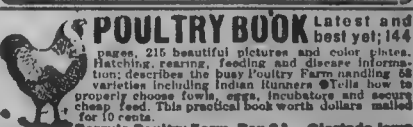
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The Dominion Government analysis of gopher poisons shows Kill-Em-Quick to be the most concentrated, strongest gopher poison sold in Canada. Hundreds of Municipalities and Growers' Associations buy it year after year. Many have used it for more than ten years.

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Growing Grain for Seed

Continued from Page 7

Selection of the heads may be made from the sheaf instead of the standing crop. In this case a stook from the best portion of the plot should be stored away for this purpose. This threshing may then be done at a more convenient time. In threshing care must be taken to prevent any admixture of other grains. The grain should be threshed into sacks and kept there until the grain is cleaned. The fanning mill should be overhauled to clean out any foreign grain and the seed always cleaned into sacks. Sow on a clean portion of the farm the following season. This will be known as the multiplying plot. A choice of land suitable for the seed plot should be made. A clean, well cultivated potato plot or field is a good choice. Well worked breaking or clean summer-fallow is also suitable.

Rules for Multiplying Seed

The foregoing is the process of seed selection. In multiplying this seed care should be taken to maintain the purity. Any surplus left over from the needs of the farm may be disposed of to good advantage.

Only an investment in some choice seed and multiplying it can one be an agency in pushing out the common, inferior stock, increasing better stock and be a factor in the production of safer and surer crops.

The prospects for a bumper crop this season are slim in spite of any increase in acreage, if any. There will be some lack of moisture in the soil and a scarcity of good seed. It will call for some precautions to have seed of a sound order and soil properly fitted for the seed. No effort should be spared to make sure that a supply of good seed is on hand while it is available and to sow some special portion on the farm to produce some good seed for the 1919 crop. This is the time to get busy and lay plans for 1919. Let every one do his part.

Growing Barley for Seed

In growing barley for seed we would have to consider the choice of variety either two or six-rowed. Personally I find that Canadian Thorpe Barley, a two-rowed sort yields higher than the six-rowed O.A.C. No. 21. As barley is generally grown for feed purposes and as lately they have equipped mills for making barley flour I would prefer the two-rowed sorts as the grains are more meaty in grain and lower in percentage of hull than the six-rowed sorts. This, however, may be largely a matter of opinion.

There has been some discrimination against two-rowed barley owing to the fact that it takes longer to mature than the six-rowed sorts but for the last 25 years I have been growing Canadian Thorpe and never had a frozen crop. Two-rowed barley should be seeded earlier than six-rowed, from the end of April to the middle of May according to the season. If seeded on breaking or clean summerfallow it should be seeded early, as early as the end of April as the crop will be heavy and if sown on stubble plowed land about the middle of May.

Barley may be grown with good success on land that had previously grown a wheat crop for one or for two seasons after summerfallow, but not on land that has grown an oat crop. It seems to do better after the wheat crop, and wheat can be removed from the barley in cleaning. The one objection to growing barley on summerfallow is that the crop will easily lodge. This retards full maturity and produces an inferior sample, but Canadian Thorpe is stronger in the straw than some other sorts, and if seeded thicker than usual on rich land will not lodge so easily. In seeding on stubble land, plowing in the spring is preferable to fall plowing. The plowing should be fairly deep to bury as much volunteer grain as possible. There is bound to be a demand for barley, and it should receive the same attention as the wheat crop.

Growing Oats for Seed

The same remarks made on growing wheat for seed will apply here. It is the general custom to seed practically



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Busses Meet Every Train

FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE

all the clean land to wheat and the oat crop gets scant attention. In growing hand selected seed it is important to use similarly prepared ground as for the wheat crop, to maintain the purity of the stock. When this is done it is advisable to seed the crop earlier in season than would be the case when sown on stubble plowed land. This allows for the complete ripening of the seed, as the growing season is longer.

Where there is not sufficient clean land to grow the crop for seed, the next best place would be on land that had grown the first crop of wheat after summerfallow. In this case I would advise fairly deep plowing, seeded as soon as possible. There may be some wheat in the crop, but that can easily be removed by flooding the seed over a wheat gang in the fanning mill. The wheat will fall through the perforations while the oats go over the back of the mill into a box. Oats should never be seeded after a barley crop.

In 1914, 1915 and 1917 (my 1916 crop was hailed out) I secured a yield of 80 bushels per acre on spring plowing after first crop of wheat on summerfallow. In cleaning oats for seed it is advisable to grade the seed to take out as many as possible of the pin oats, leaving the large, primary oats for seed. The increase in yield will more than compensate for the trouble. The small oats taken out may be used for feed, so that there is no loss.

The Seven Skippers of the "London Lass"

Continued from Page 8

"You're right," was the unanimous chorus.

"I'll have it as I say," roared the skipper.

"Well, you won't sail this brig cross-legged with seven old skippers aboard and sweatin' blood all the time," declared Cap'n Sprout. "She's got to be sailed right."

"Who is there aboard here who shall say how she shall be sailed except me?" Cap'n Tackaberry pounded himself on the breast.

"Do you think you are qualified to tell seven American master mariners anything about sailing a brig?" inquired Cap'n Tansom sarcastically.

"Yes," yelled the Englishman, beside himself. And in his rage he added: "You damn Yankees!"

"You take that word back," said Cap'n Sprout fiercely.

"That's right—you take it back. You've insulted seven men that's better masters than you be—men that's sacrificed time and dignity to come along with you and work your tin skimmer into St. John, free gratis for nothin'." The speaker was Cap'n Cook, and he shook a smutty finger under the skipper's nose.

"Free gratis!" sneered Tackaberry, his face white with passion, his yellow teeth showing. "You're eatin' more'n your devilish heads are worth every meal you are aboard. The grub you made me buy to bribe you is worth more than the whole kit of you. You probably never had a square meal before, and you've taken this way to get it."

Silence, a silence appalling and pregnant, fell upon his listeners. Cap'n Tackaberry misconstrued it.

"You go forrard and you stay forrard," he shouted. "The whole of you! Go! I'll take that wheel and I'll give off the orders that go aboard here. For one more word out of any of you I'll declare you all mutineers when we make port. You want to remember you are on the high seas now, my fresh hearties."

They made no move. They simply stared at him. Cap'n Cook emitted a brusque and scornful: "Hunh!" "Hunh!" was the indorsing chorus chorus from the others, and they looked him up and down with blistering rebelliousness.

In his frantic ire the skipper of the Lass jumped up and down. He pawed under his coat tails and produced from one hip pocket a belying pin, from the other a revolver. He had evidently armed for just such an occasion.

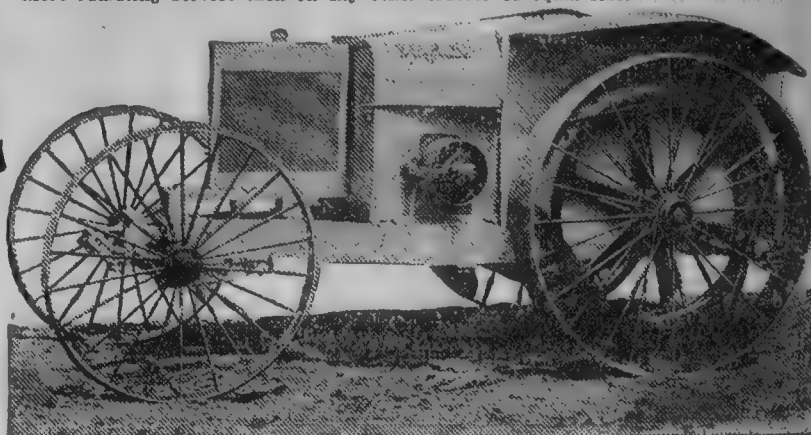
"Forrard with you, you seven old Yankee caterpillars!" he shrieked. "Forrard with you and chew canvas! I'm master of this brig. You ain't go-

Six Nations Have O.K.'d This Iron Horse

Today the Parrett Tractor—the iron horse of the farm—has received world-wide recognition. The Parrett Tractor has made good in the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Denmark and Mexico, and now for the first time it is offered to the farmers of Western Canada. No longer will you be in doubt as to the tractor you should buy, for the Parrett Tractor has long passed the experimental stage—it comes to you as perfect as the inventive genius of man can make it—it comes only after it has stood up against the rigid test of time and in competition with the world's greatest tractors. Six nations have stamped their O.K. on the Parrett—the proof is in the record sales made during the past year.

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Burns Kerosene or Gasoline. Strong, rigid frame. Low centre of gravity. Easily adjusts itself to rough uneven ground conditions. Short turning radius. No bevel gears, direct drive upon both high and low gear as well as on the pulley, self-aligning ball bearings, self-steering, protected working parts enclosed in an easy accessible dust-proof case, running in a bath of oil, one-third more radiating service than on any other tractor of equal size.



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We have received shipment in our warehouse in Saskatoon, Edmonton and Camrose. Before buying a tractor, ask us about this one-man, all-purpose tractor—it's the tractor you'll want, the tractor that will be on the job all the time, saving you money every day in the year. Ask for the Parrett Tractor Catalog today.

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Distributors for the famous Matthew Moody & Sons Co. Small Separators. The above companies also carry a full line of gasoline, kerosene, portable and stationary engines, sizes 14 to 14 H.P.

A Fanning Mill—Adapted to Your Work

The U.G.G. Fanning Mill is built to produce the best grade of seed. It has a good hopper capacity—a feed that is changeable while mill is in motion—good speed—and its sieves are well made and fit snugly into the mill—easy to clean out when changing from one grain to another.

But more important than these points is the special equipment provided to overcome local conditions where kernels may be oversize or undersize. The regular equipment shown below is standard, and is adapted to all regular work. If conditions are not standard in your district, read the paragraph at right regarding special equipment.

207 Square Inches of Zinc Sieving in Upper Shoe Lower Shoe is 46 inches long

Nine zinc sieves, each measuring 23 inches, in upper shoe, are so constructed that wild oats cannot catch. Lower shoe operates on chair rollers which always give a clear screen for grading. This screen is operated on both sides from the middle, by two pitmans. One pitman operates upper shoe or scalper, another operates the lower shoe or grader, so arranged that either can be adjusted to suit the requirements of the operator or grain. The fans on the No. 1 and No. 2 machines have roller bearings; No. 3 mill has a straight bearing—all have adjustable wind-boards at sides and at rear of lower shoe.

REGULAR EQUIPMENT: 1.—One wheat gang, comprising 9 zinc sieves, 13 x 64 holes. 2.—One No. 21 oat and barley sieve for upper shoe. 3.—One No. 12 wheat, oat and barley sieve for lower shoe, 2 x 10 mesh wire, grader for seed. 4.—One No. 13 wheat and oat sieve, 2 x 11 mesh wire, grader for seed. 5.—One No. 18 wheat and oat sieve for lower shoe, 9 x 9 mesh wire, grader for market. 6.—One No. 31 flax sieve for lower shoe, 14 x 14 mesh wire. 7.—One No. 29 flax sieve for upper shoe, 4 x 16 mesh wire.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT: 1.—Wheat gang, comprising 9 zinc sieves, 14 x 64 hole, for macaroni or coarse wheat. 2.—Wheat gang, comprising 9 zinc sieves, 12 x 64 hole, for small wheat. 3.—Barley gang, comprising 9 zinc sieves, 16 x 64 hole. Any one of the above can be shipped in place of wheat gang, 13 x 64 hole, regularly sent with mill, at no additional cost.

SPECIAL SIEVES: 1.—Buckwheat zinc sieves, triangular holes, for lower shoe. 2.—Oat sieve for lower shoe, 10 x 10 wire mesh.

PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS

	Wpg.	Rgna.	Sask.	Calgy.
M-1.—No. 1, 24 inch, hand power; capacity 25 to 30 bushels; hopper capacity 2 bushels. Weight 180 lbs.	28.00	29.40	29.65	30.30
M-2.—No. 2, 32 inch, hand power; capacity 35 to 40 bushels; hopper capacity 3 bushels. Weight 200 lbs.	37.50	39.00	39.30	40.00
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If a customer will send us a sample of the grain he wishes cleaned (half bushel) and tell us whether he wants it cleaned for seed or market, we will guarantee to send him a mill that will fill his requirements.



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I enclose \$..... for which ship

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Ship on or about.....

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Guide, Feb. 13.

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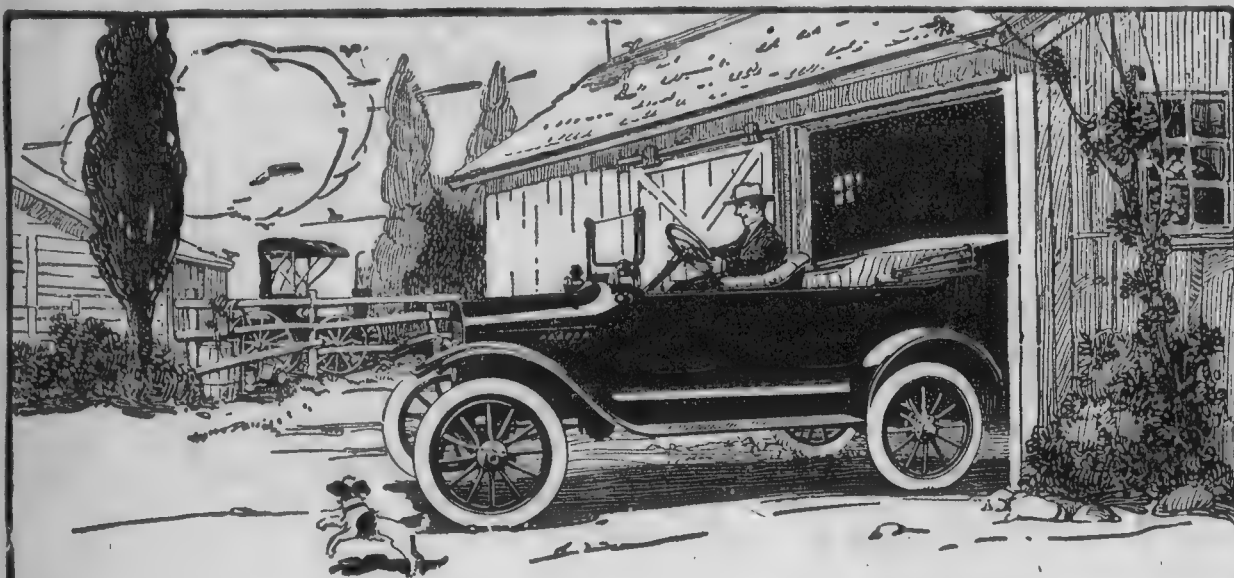


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THE NORTHERN SHIRT Co. Limited
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Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

ing to mutiny on me and gobble my
good vittles. You'll eat hardtack and
salt hoes for the rest of this trip. Down
onto the main deck with you. It's mut-
iny every minute you stay here. I'm
entitled to shoot, and the law gives me
the right."

Cap'n Tansom was behind the fran-
tic master. He winked at Cap'n Sproul
and steadily got down on his hands and
knees. The next moment Sproul drove
both hands, palms outspread, against
the breast of the Englishman, and he
went backward and over Cap'n Tan-
som's back, firing the revolver wildly
in the air as he tumbled.

"Light on him—light on him!"
yelled Cap'n Sproul, and the seven vet-
erans landed in a heap like a football
scrimmage. Two minutes later Cap'n
Tackaberry was lying on deck, trussed
like a calf bound for market, and dis-
armed.

"It may be a mutiny, but it will be a
queer kind of court that says so,"



JUST BACK FROM GERMANY
Released Prisoners of War Returned to England

panted Cap'n Sproul, kneeling astride
the prisoner and tapping finger on his
breast. "When you invite guests aboard
your brig and run amuck and threaten
to kill 'em, guests might as well get
busy on their own account." He put
his hands under the skipper's arms and
dragged him up to a sitting position,
leaning against the rail. "Now the
first thing for you to do is to apologize
to your guests. Gather round, gents,
and be apologized to."

"I'll see you all in hell, wired onto
gridirons, before I apologize!" roared
the Englishman. "I'll have you in
jail for this, the whole of you!" And
he proceeded to enter upon a disserta-
tion regarding the Yankees that Cap'n
Sproul checked by a vigorous cuffing
across the mouth.

"It sort of takes the edge off'm the
enjoyment of the trip to have him set-
tin' there with a face on him like a
dead sculpin," complained Cap'n Cole.
"I can't get up no appetite with him
settin' lookin' at me."

"Lend a hand, here! Rouse him for-
rard into the fo'c'sle," commanded
Cap'n Sproul. "We ain't goin' to have
the trip spoiled by him."

"Ain't we goin' too far?" was the
timid suggestion of Cap'n Kitchen.

"We've gone a middlin', consid'able
distance already, and we might as well
keep a-goin'. He started the thing. He
threatened to kill us. We ain't no
Portygee sailors. There's seven of our
words against one of his. Make whole
hog of it, gents. Rouse him forrard."

Cap'n Sproul's spirit animated the
rest after that. They deposited the
raging skipper in the fo'c'sle and
barred him in.

"When you apologize and straighten
out and ain't a dangerous person to be
at large," stated Cap'n Sproul, "we'll
let you come aft and associate."

At noon Cap'n Tackaberry was ir-
reconcilable and more abusive than
ever. He was in that desperate state
of mind in which he stated that he
would rather starve than eat anything
that their hands had cooked. There-
fore, they made a thoroughly satisfac-
tory meal on fricasseed chicken and
fixings, and picked out for the prisoner

some frowsy grub from the stores of the Lass.

"I knew it must be bad, to have 'em leave him like they did," said Cap'n Cook, wrinkling his nose at the remembrance of what he deposited in the fo'c'sle, "but I didn't have no idee it was as bad as it is. Considerin' that the chicken is settin' so well with all, I prefer not to talk about it. But after he eats that, and sleeps one night in a bunk there, if it don't get through his hide that bein' a sailor on the London Lass is different from spending the night with his King Edward, then there ain't much hope of reformin' him."

But Cap'n Tackaberry, judging from his remarks and his threats, was not especially improved the next day. He raged at them like a maniac.

"He's the hardest man I ever see," sighed Cap'n Cook.

"I don't wonder that he's hard," stated Cap'n Sproul. "The grub that's aboard this craft—even the grub he carries for his own table—is enough to petrify any man that eats it."

At the end of the second day they had in no fashion tamed the skipper's spirit. And they were off Grand Menan, and St. John and a serious prospect faced them.

"Let's stand off and cruise for a couple more days," advised Cap'n Sproul, who was relishing his quarter-deck duties and the inspiration of the open sea. "He may get some sense into his head by that time, or we may get an idea into ours."

"I motion we stand off till the vittles is gone," said Cap'n Cook. "If we're goin' to be hung for mutiny on the high seas we might as well die on full stomachs."

There followed two days during which they drank deep of the peace of the open ocean, putting out of their minds that cantankerous captive in the fo'c'sle. From the brig's papers they informed themselves of the names of the managing owners in St. John and, at last, stuffed serenely full of their last meal of steak and trimmings, "brought to" the London Lass in St. John harbor and let go her mudhook.

"Cap'n Tackaberry," announced Cap'n Sproul through the door of the fo'c'sle, "you've got about two hours of solemn meditation ahead of you. There won't be any of us here to disturb you. You can tell any kind of a story you feel like tellin' when it comes your turn. We're going ashore now and tell our'n. You'll be let out in due season."

A half hour later seven elderly men of serious mien trudged in single file into the office of the managing owners of the London Lass, confronted an amazed gentleman at a desk, and Cap'n Sproul stood forth from the group as spokesman.

"I'll make you acquainted," said he, "with Cap'n Siel Cook, Theron Doty, Oral Kitchen, Osney Cole, Cass B. Tansom, Barnjum Tewksbury, and"—he slapped his breast—"Cap'n Aaron Sproul, late of the Jefferson P. Benn. At your service."

They all scraped a salute.

"There's a little story goes with



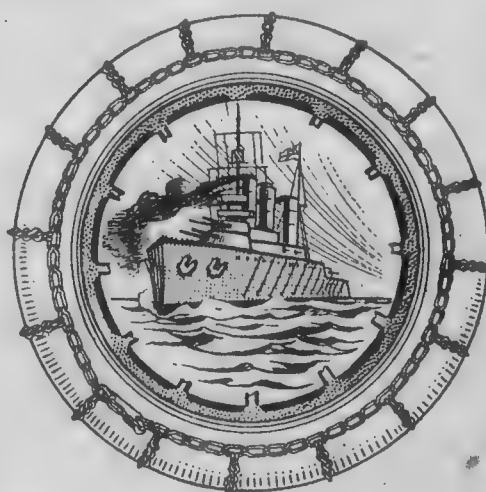
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Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains

ST. CATHARINES - - - ONTARIO

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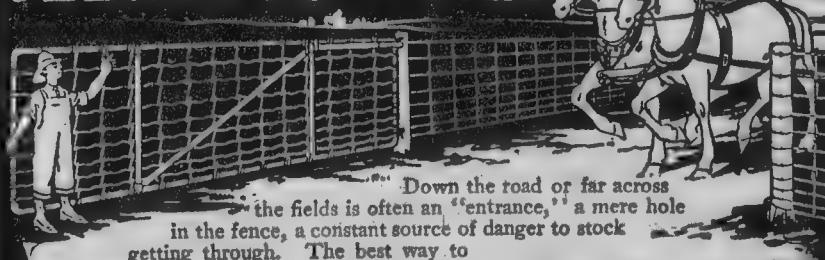


Dolly Davenport, Acoma, Alta., and her trained Dog

this," continued Cap'n Sproul—and he told it to the round-eyed owner.

"Now, there she lays out there in the harbor, with your catamount captain battened below. All safe, sound, tight and right. There may be two ways of lookin' at it, the way it's

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Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open hearth steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. We also manufacture a complete line of the famous Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections.



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ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)

and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper."

Inspector Donlan for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions for this Difficult Problem

Can you unravel it?

Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until all the letters are used up would surely produce some result.—*Inspector Scott.*

Watson and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message.—*Sherlock Holmes.*

Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter or every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery.—*Arsene Lupin.*

FIRST REWARD \$500.00 Ninety-Nine Other Cash Prizes
Aggregating \$1,117.00

See Big Illustrated List of Rewards—Sent Free

The first reward will be awarded to the contestant who obtains the largest number of points. For instance, 50 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. Then there are 30 points given for general neatness, handwriting, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you comply with the other con-

ditions and rules as below 50 points additional can be gained. 130 points is the maximum number. "Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada Monthly, established 1906), has created a great reputation for its excellent fiction, its great national articles about Canadians and things Canadian, its broad editorials

as well as for its artistic covers and illustrations and its high grade printing and general appearance.

You can help us advertise this magazine should you like it, and when you enter the contest you will be asked to write and tell if you are willing to do so.


We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.

- 1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.
- 2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."
- 3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points

gained on each entry. Contest will close on 31st day of May, 1918. Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of "Canada Weekly" to five or six friends, business associates or neighbours, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly. For these services the publishers guarantee to pay each contestant in cash or by a prize selected by him or her in advance. Such guaranteed reward will be entirely in addition to any competitive reward which may be won. Address your reply to

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Signify what you want information about	
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GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS	ROADS
"What the Farmer can do with Concrete"	

Canada Cement Company, Limited
52 Herald Building Montreal



turned out. Now how do you look at it?"

"I think you all have laid yourselves liable," stated the owner severely.

"We know better than to try to change the mind of a Bluenose by argument. Go ahead and complain and arrest," said Cap'n Sproul, with the utmost equanimity.

"Well, I don't know about that, either," stammered the owner, looking them over.

"Well, make up your mind one way or t'other," snapped the spokesman. He pulled out his watch. "There's a train leavin' for the States in less than an hour. We propose to be either in jail or on board that train."

"We ain't particular," stated the bland Cap'n Cole. "We've had plenty to eat and now we'll have plenty of fun when we tell the story in court."

"Just the tellin' of what the Lass carries in her regular stores for sailors to eat, will make a half a column of good rich feedin'," remarked Cap'n Cook.

"And when that news gets spread along coast it will help a lot in shippin' crews for her," added Cap'n Kitchen.

"You Yankees have a strange notion of humor," sneered the owner.

"There's a di'gram goes with this joke, so that it can be understood on this side of the line," said Cap'n Sproul, significantly.

"Look here, you fellows—"

"Call us 'cap'ns,'" advised Cap'n Sproul, wagging monitory forefinger.

"Captains," choked the owner, "this is too ridiculous a case to bring before a court. I wash my hands of the affair. Good day."

"I'm taking it to mean that you'll carry out that same cake of common-



THE THIRSTY HARVESTER
On the Farm of A. L. Hout, Veteran, Alta.

sense soap and let old Tackaberry wash his hands, too," suggested Cap'n Sproul.

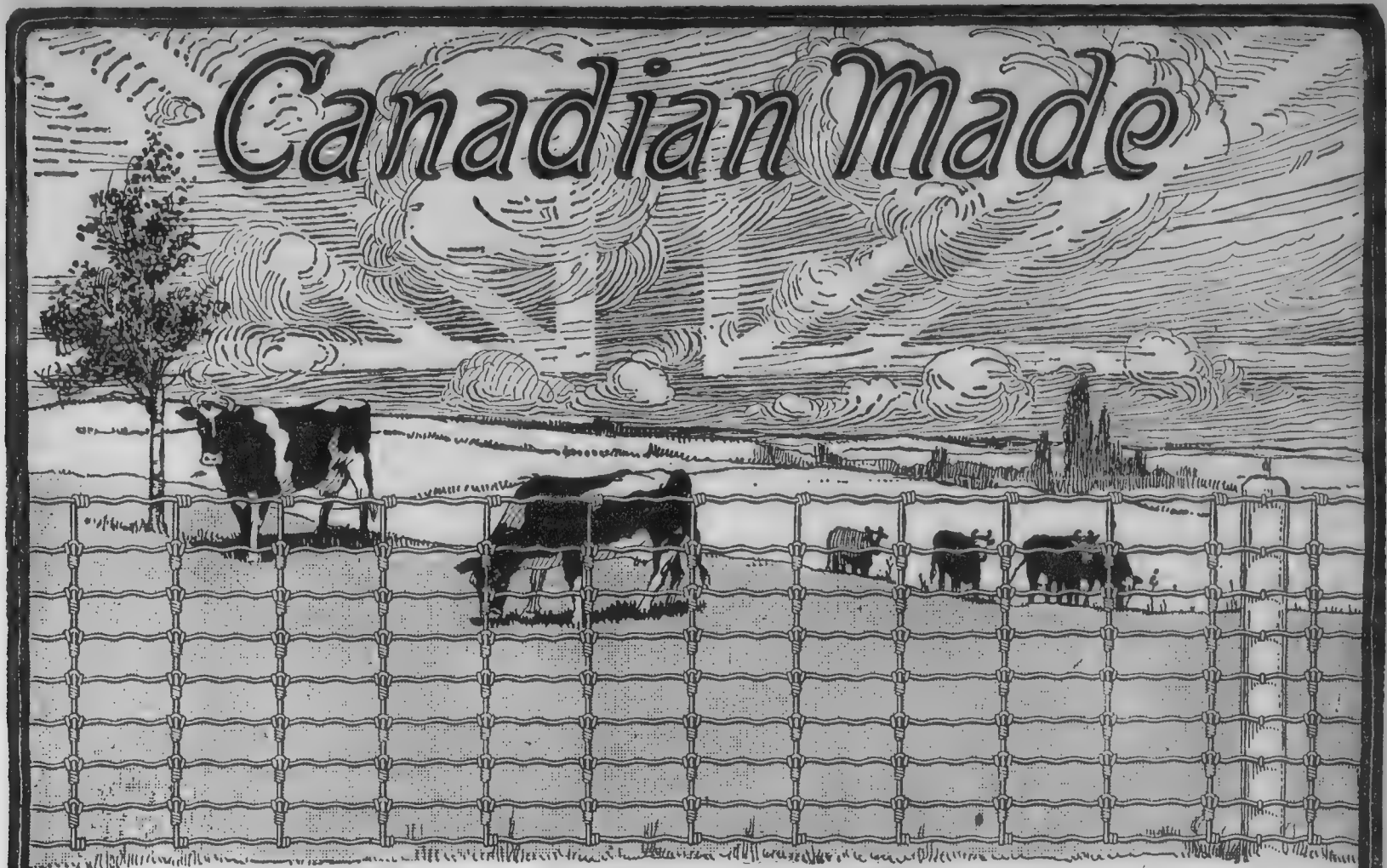
"The matter stops here, if you need that assurance," yelped the owner, banging his fist on his desk.

"We were intendin'," as shipmasters who know their business," said Cap'n Sproul, patronizingly, "to give you a little good advice about feedin' sailors, but seein' as how we ain't been thanked for our work to date, we haven't got anything to give away, not even advice."

"Only this," interposed Cap'n Cook. "Get out there as soon as you can. The smell of what's been cooked aboard her the last four days will make a hearty meal for a Bluenose. Get there before Tackaberry swallows it all."

(The End.)

Prior to the war 42 per cent. of Great Britain's taxation was indirect, while 58 per cent. was direct. Today indirect taxation has sunk to 18 per cent.; while direct taxation has mounted to 82.



Frost Fence First

Here stands a FROST fence—one of the thousands defying the stress of weather and strain of usage on Canadian farms.

In every Province of the wide Dominion you will find FROST fences giving service that makes their owners proud.

FROST fence stands up bravely and triumphantly against all kinds of Canadian weather because all varieties of Canadian climate are taken into consideration when making FROST fence.



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SERVICEABILITY is put into every inch of FROST fence. It is FIRST in quality as well as FIRST in sales. It is FIRST choice with those who want the longest service and the neatest, strongest fence they can get for their money.

A style for every purpose. If you do not know a nearby dealer, write us direct. 102

FROST STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hamilton, Canada

Egyptian King Wheat

Continued from Page 23

The chief characteristic of this variety is that there are as many as seven or eight branches on each head. This provides the promoters with their great argument—"The more branches," they say, "the bigger the yields." As a matter of fact, the Egyptian King wheat belongs to the Poulard subspecies, scientific name *Triticum sativum turgidum*. The Poulard wheats are grown to some extent in the Mediterranean region of Europe, but not to any extent in a commercial way in this country. Yield tests have been made under different conditions, and have resulted in no extraordinary yield, and in many cases the yields have been much less than the common varieties. Milling tests have shown that this wheat is not nearly so good as the common varieties. When it was advertised and boosted in the central states, the statement was made that it was a wheat that flourished in dry countries, because its native home, Alaska, is dry and cold. As a matter of fact, its home is far away from Alaska.

The following is another story of its origin: Jerusalem wheat originated in Palestine. A traveller brought a small

sheaf with him back to Ireland, hanging it as a sign upon the ale house which he kept in Dublin. A farmer chanced to pick up some seeds, planted them and some years later sold the seeds for 3.65 a pound. A favorite story with the promoters is to the effect that when a coffin of an Egyptian mummy, three or four thousand years old, was opened, some wheat was found in it. The seed was planted, but only a single kernel grew. This, however, was a wonderful yield, and very different from any other wheat known. This story is responsible for such names as "Mummy," "Wheat 3,000 years old," "Egyptian" and "Miracle." This is, of course, absurd, for even under the most favorable conditions, the seeds of wheat do not keep their vitality for more than two or three years.

In 1908, this wheat was again brought forward, but this time not as a product of Egypt but Alaska. It was asserted that an Idaho farmer had found in a secluded part of the Alaskan coast, a wheat plant with a branched head. He had brought back one head, sowed its seed, and that fall (1904), obtained 7 pounds to sow in 1905, and by 1906 had 1545 pounds, an increase of 220 fold. From this it was argued that one bushel of seed per acre would produce

220 bushels. A seed grain company had obtained the seed from the farmer and would dispense it at the rate of \$20 per bushel. Upon investigation, the U. S. department of agriculture found that about 700 acres of the wheat were being grown for the company in Idaho. The average yield per acre was estimated at, not 220 bushels, but at 25 bushels. This investigation was followed up and a warning notice from the department, and also by a fraud order from the post office department, against the advertising material circulated by the company. In spite of this fact, however, another campaign was begun in 1909, and in 1915 the wheat was actually placed on exhibition at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

About this time, the wheat was being introduced into Saskatchewan and Manitoba at \$25 a bushel. The statement made by the Canadian promoters was that this wheat was a cross between Marquis and the old Egyptian or Alaskan wheat. Who the cross was made by, nobody seems to know, except that it was a farmer some place in Saskatchewan. It was supposed to have the high yielding qualities of Egyptian and the milling qualities of Marquis.

As a matter of fact no cross had been made, as it is a difficult feat even for

a scientist to cross subspecies, and if it had been done, it would have been impossible to have selected out in that time a staple strain that would not have been continually breaking out.

T. J. HARRISON,

Professor of Field Husbandry,
Manitoba Agricultural College.

SOIL PRODUCTS EXPOSITION

Word has recently been received from the Board of Governors of the International Soil Products Exposition stating that arrangements have been made to hold the next exposition in Kansas City, Missouri, during the month of October. The new prize lists are not yet published, but copies of last year's prize lists may be obtained from Prof. T. J. Harrison, Field Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College. The success which attended the exhibit of Western grown products last fall and at previous expositions should be but an earnest of what will be won by Western farmers in the future. Now is the time to start preparations for making an exhibit at this big exposition. The Manitoba representatives of the executive are Prof. T. J. Harrison and G. F. Chipman, Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, either of whom will give information in regard to the Exposition and Congress to be held next October.

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But to get proper ventilation in the barn has been a difficult thing to figure out, especially where the weather gets very cold. A warm barn means a tight barn, but a tight barn shuts out fresh air. This problem is answered for you in the

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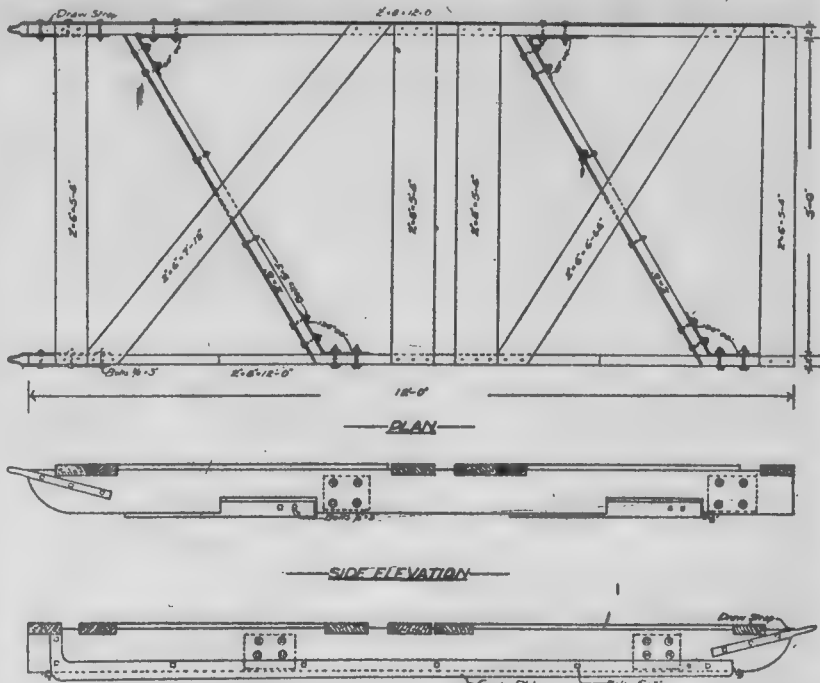
Road Making and Maintenance

Continued from Page 9

is also very important. It is useless to plan proper drains, grades, road sections and alignment unless the construction of these is properly carried out. It is also necessary to carry this work out in the most economical way as it is here that a lot of money spent in building roads is utterly wasted. A good organization requires the use of tools and machinery suitable for the type and amount of road which is being built. A slip scraper where necessary, and a wheel scraper where it is necessary, a push grader in its proper place and an

road grades are not correct. The final appearance is untidy and ragged and the whole has cost more than it should have cost when the result is considered.

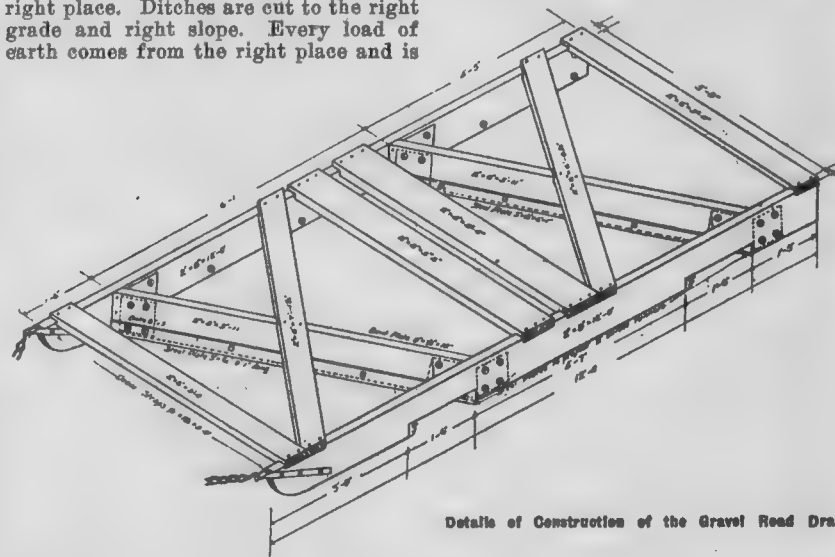
The third principle of proper road construction is the systematic carrying out of the work. For the best results the whole road scheme should be planned in advance and every piece of work done towards the completion of that scheme. It is not meant by this, that every piece of road on which work is done should be at once constructed



Plan and side elevations of the Gravel Drag designed by S. A. Butts, C.E., supervising engineer, Virden, Man.

elevator grader in its place; team hauling of material were that is economical and hauling by tractors or trucks where these prove economical. Each of these have their place, and a proper organization will use each in its place. The number of teams and men must suit the requirements of the work under construction. Too many men and teams and they will be in each others way. Too few and the work will not be carried out economically. Most important of all is a good foreman, who knows what is required and how to get the desired results. Under a good foreman every team and every man is in the right place. Ditches are cut to the right grade and right slope. Every load of earth comes from the right place and is

as a finished road, as financial conditions will not always allow this, but whatever work is done should be a step towards the completion of the finished road. This systematic construction is very important where drainage is necessary. The only proper place to start a road drain is at its outlet, and the work carried towards its upper end. The mile of road which is most used is the one next to the market. It is therefore reasonable that the roads nearest the market should be built up first and the system added to each year as far as possible. It is only by this systematic carrying out of road con-



Details of Construction of the Gravel Road Drag

dumped where it should be. Roads are built to the correct grade and correct cross-sections; the alignment is right and when the work is completed the ratepayers and others who use the road are impressed with the idea that this work has been efficiently and properly carried out. Compare this with work turned out by incompetent or careless men. Ditch grades are cut with low grades where the water will stand or which have to be refilled. The top of the ditches are cut too wide in some places and not wide enough in others, making unnecessary work. Slopes vary and the alignment and

struction that a satisfactory scheme of roads will ever be provided.

These three principles, then, engineering, organization and a systematic scheme of road building, are the three essential elements for road construction. If these are attended to, good roads will result.

Road Maintenance

Maintenance, as applied to roads, means the act of preserving or keeping them in a particular condition attained by proper construction. Repair is the act of restoring to a sound or good condition. Repairs are often necessitated

\$15,000,000

is the estimated amount

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by the lack of maintenance. Thus there is a wide difference between the two operations.

The importance of maintenance cannot be over-estimated, because no type of road was ever constructed, or possibly ever will be constructed, that is entirely permanent. It should also be understood that a road should be built before it is maintained. The necessity of maintenance will usually commence as soon as the work of construction is completed. Especially is this true on earth and gravel roads. There are many agencies, such as the action of the elements, the narrow tires of wagons, the steel shod hoofs of horses and the driving wheels of automobiles and trucks, combining to displace and destroy materials in a road. The greatest care, therefore, should first be exercised in

BILL OF MATERIAL

No.	DESCRIPTION	DIMENSIONS
LUMBER		
2	Runners	2"x12'-0"
2	Blades	2"x8'x5'-11"
2	Riding Boards	2"x8'x5'-3"
2	Braces	2"x6'x7'-8"
2		2"x6'x5'-6"
4*	5" Wire Nails	
STEEL		
1	Guard Plate	8'x4 1/2"x11'-3"
2	Cutting-edges for Blades	1/2"x3'x6'4"
2	Angles	1/2"x6'x18"
2		1/2"x6'x18"
2	Draw Straps	2"x1 1/2"x40"
43	Machine Bolts	1/2"x5"
6		1/2"x3"

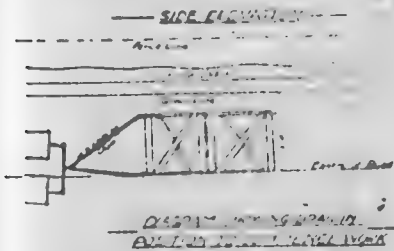
Bill of Materials for Gravel Drag

forming these materials into a properly designed road, and then preserving the structure in good travelling condition. It is only by a thorough appreciation of these facts that older countries have been enabled to obtain such excellent roads as they now possess, and which have made them the object of emulation by other countries seeking to create systems of highways that will meet the requirements of modern day traffic.

Keep the Roadside Clean

Good maintenance comprises such work as the cutting of weeds that persist in growing along the roadside; the removing of silt, rubbish and other obstacles that impede the flow of water through ditches and culverts; the filling up of ruts and depressions that continually develop in the surface of the road; the replenishing of the surface at necessary intervals in the case of earth and gravel road with materials to replace what has been destroyed by traffic or the elements and removed from the surface in the form of dust and wind.

Weeds and brush, if permitted to grow along the highway are, to say the least, unsightly. Their existence there is a menace to the proper drainage of the road surface, as they interrupt the flow of water falling on the road into the side ditches, and prevent it from escaping quickly to the outlets. They are accountable for the formations of heavy snowdrifts with their consequent



impassable winter roads. It is also common on poorly maintained roads to see the ends of culverts almost wholly choked up with a heavy growth of weeds and grass, that are permitted to grow unchallenged along the road. It is important, therefore, that the road-sides be kept clear of this rubbish, which can easily be done with the assistance of a mowing machine. The encouragement of the growth of some suitable grass, say, white clover, along the roadside might profitably be considered, as a preventative to the growth of noxious weeds, and also as a protection to earth embankments against



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Field Work

Back Up to Your Load a Fraction of an Inch at a Time

CREEP back to the exact spot under perfect control of the operator every quarter inch of the way.

That's just one of the many of your advantages in the Heider special friction transmission—sometimes called the biggest single feature ever built into a tractor. No sudden jerking of machine—no straining of the engine—no power eaten up in turning needless gears, no gears to strip. Easy and perfect control of the tractor anywhere. Seven speeds forward and seven reverse—all with one lever. Easier than handling an automobile. The

Heider

12-20—The Real All-Purpose Tractor—9-16

has a remarkably low upkeep cost. "My repairs cost less than 40 cents for past year and I have plowed hundreds of acres with my Heider," says one farmer. "So easy to operate that my youngest boy does a hired man's work in plowing and working the field," says another owner.

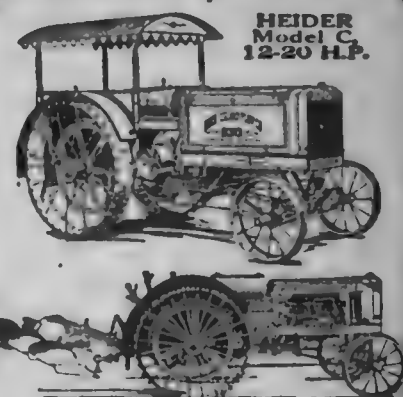
You buy no experiment when you get a Heider. It's backed by ten years of good service in owners' fields. The first Heiders sold are still in use. Being built right in the first place, they couldn't be changed and still be right. And back of Heider construction there are 63 years of experience in building Rock Island farm

implements with their unbeatable reputation in all parts of the world. Here is the one-man outfit you want for your farm. Standard four wheel construction, four cylinder, heavy duty Waukesha Motor, 7 speeds forward, 7 reverse. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Two models, Model D, 9-16 h.p. pulls two plows; Model C, 12-20 pulls three plows.

What are your power needs? Let's show the answer to them in Heider construction. Write for our new catalog and booklet of "Owner's Say So." Know the economy of owning a Heider—the tractor that gives you all your ideals in one outfit.

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Model C
12-20 H.P.

Heider Model D, 9-16 H.P.
Carrying Rock Island No. 9 plow. Handiest plowing outfit you could own. Your hands operate the tractor while your foot raises or lowers the plow. Automatic power lift. Gets into fence corners easier than you ever could with a team. Sold with or without plow attached.



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No one has been able to beat the plowing made possible with the Rock Island "Front Furrow Wheel Lift" Tractor Plow with 2, 3 or 4 "CTX" Bottoms. It's ready for any soil—and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" Bottoms turn the furrow slices clear over and prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. This means increased crops.

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Includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for catalog.



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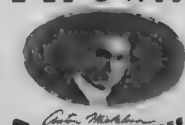
Endorsed by thousands of users as being most powerful and least expensive. Your box must have his photo on it to be genuine. There are many imitations—don't be stung.

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KILL THEM QUICK
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ONE MAN WITH THE
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can do as much seeding and harrowing
as two men with two outfits
(horse drawn)

erosion by water and the continual wash of heavy rains.

Drains Must Run Free

When we consider the importance of drainage to the welfare of any road, nothing should be left undone within reasonable bounds to keep the ditches open and free running. Very frequently some small obstruction in a drain, if not removed, will accumulate a mass of debris and sediment behind it that will in a short time create a veritable dam. Therefore a vigilant watch should be kept over the drains to see that they are performing their work. Evidence of silting and the formation of obstructions caused thereby can easily be detected when the water from a rain-storm has subsided by the presence of pools of water in the bottom of the drain. The removal of a few shovel-fuls of earth will often be all that is required to give the water free passage through the drain. Road culverts should be carefully examined, especially before winter sets in, to see that they are free from obstructions and in a position to carry off the spring freshet. A great deal can also be done in the spring of the year in assisting good drainage along a road by opening up the ends of culverts which have become filled with snow and ice during the winter, and which usually remain in a frozen condition much longer than the portion

of the drain more exposed to the sun.

The effect of traffic on an earth or gravel road is the development of ruts and depressions in its surface. To counteract this effect by preserving a smooth, even service, and thus preventing the formation of ruts with their consequent injurious results on the whole structure, is the one great problem of maintenance. Water is the great destroyer of a country road. It must not be permitted to lie upon its surface until it is absorbed into the foundation soil, otherwise the destruction of the whole road is only a question of a short time.

The split-log drag or an equivalent drag is a very useful implement for maintaining a smooth surface on an earth or gravel road. It is inexpensive and easy to handle. It should be light and hauled over the road with a team of horses at an angle from 30 to 45 degrees with the centre line of the road. The dragging should commence from the sides of the road, moving only a small amount of earth towards the centre with each operation. A road should be dragged after each rain storm and at such a time when the earth will move freely and still contain enough moisture to pack solidly. Dragging a road when the surface is dry and hard is of no avail and is a waste of time and money. No one should know better than the operator the

proper time to drag a particular piece of road. Experience is certainly the best teacher in this respect.

Maintenance Methods

A municipality should have in operation some definite policy of maintaining at least its main roads. In rural districts and especially so in the prairie provinces, where the earth road is and will be for many years the predominant type, a method suggested for the maintenance and up-keep of the road during the open season and one which is practicable and productive of the most satisfactory results, is that the municipal council divide its main roads into sections, at least two miles and possibly at the most three miles in length. Contracts should then be arranged each spring with the nearest resident to each section to drag such section during the whole open season and until freeze-up, the council furnishing him with a drag with which to do the work. The contract should be based on a fixed sum per mile travelled by man and team for each operation. The sum of 70 cents per round trip mile over the road should be a reasonable amount to pay. In that way a round trip over a two mile section would cost \$1.40. The road commissioner, who in many of our western municipalities is the ward councillor, should see that the dragging is

satisfactorily done when required. A record of the work should be kept by the postal card report system. A sufficient number of these cards should be furnished each man in charge of a section of road. On the reverse side of the card would be a printed form, which the dragman would be required to fill in and forward to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality, showing that he had dragged his section on a certain date; the length of the section; the number of round trips made over the section at that time; and the amount due for that operation, according to contract. This card, certified to by the road commissioner or councillor, might then serve as a voucher for payment for the contractor. Similar methods to this are now in practice in some of our municipalities and in some of the states to the south. Needless to say the active co-operation of the resident farmers and their willingness to undertake and perform the work are essential to the success of the scheme. It will also be desirable to have the road numbered and plainly and conspicuously marked by sign-boards at the points of division. In that way the members of the council, road commissioners and the general travelling public can ascertain with ease who is responsible for the condition of any section of road, whether the same be good or bad, and in case a certain section is being neglected, steps can be at once taken to have the same rectified.

The number of times an earth road should be dragged in a season varies with the season and the nature of the soil over which the road is built. Heavy retentive clays will rut much easier than lighter soils with better natural drainage. The whole drainage system of the road influences in a marked degree the problem of maintaining a smooth, even surface. On an average about 20 times over an earth road during the whole season will be sufficient to keep it in good condition.

Care of Gravel Roads

A gravel road will not require the same amount of dragging as an earth road, especially after it has been used for a year and the gravel has become thoroughly compacted. However, during the wet season, ruts will develop under heavy traffic and the drag will be found most useful in restoring a smooth surface. Stones which become loosened, or have not been securely incorporated in the gravel, should be removed from the roadway, as they are most annoying and discomfiting to the users of the road, besides being destructive to vehicles bumping over them.

Once a depression begins to form in a gravel road it should receive immediate attention by filling in a little fresh gravel, which should be placed along the roadway in convenient piles for such purpose. A man with a wheelbarrow, shovel and rake can easily care for six miles of gravel road. On a road subjected to heavy travel the expense of such a man to patrol about that length of road will be amply justified when the value of the constant attention thus given to the life of the road is considered.

A gravel road will require additional material on its surface from time to time to replenish that worked off by traffic. The amount required and the frequency of such renewals depends upon the care given to the general maintenance of the road and the amount of traffic over it. The best time to place gravel on a road is in the spring of the year. The seasonal rains and moisture will greatly assist in binding the new gravel to the old surface and consolidating the whole mass. Lighter coatings of about two inches at one time with more frequent applications is more economical than allowing the gravel to wear down to such an extent as to require a heavier coating to restore it to its former thickness.

A lively interest should exist in every community in connection with keeping the roads in a properly maintained condition. The awarding of small prizes for the best kept roads has a tendency to promote this desired effect and to create a friendly rivalry among the residents in keeping their respective sections up to the highest standard.

Shipping space to Europe is so scarce that thousands of tons of urgently needed war supplies are held on North American docks awaiting transportation. Even though willing to pay double or treble rates, shippers cannot get their goods through.

Separators Given Priority Over War Materials

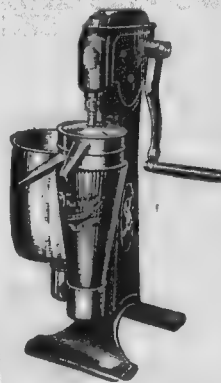
A FEW weeks ago, under authority of the French government, a shipment of five hundred Sharples Suction-feed Separators was promptly forwarded from here to France. The very next week another order for five hundred Sharples Suction-feed Separators was received and forwarded under similar conditions.

Both shipments were given precedence en route. Munitions might wait. Even food products might wait. But this machine that saves butter fat wasted by every other separator or method, was placed in the very vanguard of life's necessities.

It has been said that not munitions, not even money will win the war—but fats.

The English Government recognizes this. On December 22nd, we received the largest order for Sharples Suction-feed Separators our agents there have ever given us. Immediate shipping space was provided by the English Government.

And no wonder they are achieving first place—not merely first place among separators but among economic inventions that have made North America great.



SHARPLES

The One and Only Separator

- that will skim clean at widely varying speeds.
- that gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds.
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- with just one piece in bowl—no discs, easiest to clean.
- with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling.

See the nearest Sharples dealer at once. He probably advertises in your local paper. If you do not know his name, ask us and we will send it, together with a copy of our 50-page, old-time Song Book in appreciation of your interest. Address Dept. 84 for this information and catalog.

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Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

A BIG PUSH IS NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—I read with great profit in your issue of January 23 a letter by John Kennedy, headed "A Big Push is Needed." In this he shows the necessity of personal canvass if we mean to keep pace with the ever-increasing possibilities for good which are daily presenting themselves to our great organizations. I think it would be a great help if each local would divide their district, appointing himself a committee of one to canvass the section he lives on and the two adjacent ones, reporting to next meeting their names for membership or their reason for refusing to join, in that way each district will be gone over systematically. This plan would save the Central office time and money, sending their itinerant organizers into a district where his sphere of work would be limited, and prevent the possibility of any person being overlooked by the local. An instance of this occurred at a meeting of our local, when a newly-elected member administered to us a well-merited reproof, saying he had been in our district for two years before he knew there was such a thing as a farmers' organization, for if he had it would have saved him many hundreds of dollars in the purchase of land, implements, etc. I trust every one of your readers will take this blunder of ours to heart and prevent a recurrence of it in their local. Then, having got them in as members, the question arises "How can we keep them active and interested?" The simplest way I can answer that is to recount some of the achievements which made our local popular. One of our members reported that he requested a loan from a bank manager for the purpose of taking out hail insurance on his crop, but when the manager found he did not intend insuring with him (as he also wrote insurance) he refused to lend, saying he had obtained the maximum amount of credit for his standing. Then the farmer, having no other alternative, asked the manager to insure his crop, when he drew up a note for the necessary amount without a moment's hesitation. This incident was taken up with the chairman of the bank directors at Winnipeg, when he requested any farmer having a like grievance to inform him at once, and he would have it remedied, remarking that they paid their bank managers for doing banking and not for writing hail insurance.

It was reported to our local that one of the lumber yard managers in town had charged one of our members 12 per cent. on a promissory note for the amount of a lumber account, which he was not able to meet. We instructed our secretary to write a protest to the head office of the lumber company, to whom they sent a lengthy and rather saucy reply, saying they were not money lenders and needed the money to meet their obligations, to which we again instructed our secretary to write: "That notwithstanding their elaborate explanations, such practices would not be for the best interest of their business." When they saw we were determined to take action, they requested us to name a fair rate of interest and they would abide by it. We decided that 6 per cent. was a fair rate, just half of the original amount.

Another case arose with the same company, by their being unduly harsh in seizing all the threshed grain of one of our members, including his seed for the following year. But during the investigation of the facts, we found he had not answered their many applications for payment, and although we obtained relief for him, still he was reproved in our meeting for not being more courteous and business-like.

Another member had bought a large ploughing and threshing outfit on which he owed about one-third of the original

price, for which the company had a mortgage on all his property. Owing to sickness and other misfortunes he could not meet his payments. Still they kept harassing him daily with threats to sell him out, until our local intimated to them that if they were determined to carry out their threats we would put up the money, but we would take care that every farmer in Western Canada heard the story. Then they found they could afford to give him all the time and terms he needed.

In another instance we secured the co-operation of five other locals who were affected with us by the fraudulent action of a very large corporation from whom, after hard fighting, we obtained relief for those concerned of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. And now let me give you an instance of inter-provincial co-operation. A member of our local bought some machinery which our Grain Growers' Grain Co.

did not stock, from a firm in Ontario. For this he paid C.O.D. but on bringing it home he found things were not as they should be. The local agent having disappeared, he wrote several times to the firm, but his applications for relief were ignored, so in despair he went to his provincial secretary who communicated with Mr. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers' of Ontario. Mr. Morrison obtained from the firm a guarantee of satisfaction at once.

These are only a few samples of what has been done by an average bunch of farmers and recounted for the sole purpose of stimulating the co-operative spirit in other local units and showing them that it is quite possible, if they only stick together to teach the banks and corporations to take their proper place as our servants and not assume the role of masters. I have purposely refrained from mentioning any names as when the firm corrected the evils complained of, it would hardly be just to advertise them. Also, in case any farmer might think these problems were peculiar to this locality, I hold they are only samples common to all the prairie provinces. Of course if anyone doubts the authenticity of the facts or any useful purpose can be served you are at perfect liberty to give my name and address.

A LOCAL PRESIDENT. Alta.

WHEAT ON SPRING BREAKING

Editor, Guide:—Re the agitation of planting wheat on spring breaking, who are the men doing this agitating? Are they men who know by past experiences what spring breaking has given in comparison with older and better cultivated land? Do they know what the average yield per acre the country over has been during several years past? Can they expect the spring breaking to be tilled any better than it was during the past? Are not the farmers as a lot already trying to farm more acres than they can handle properly? Would it not be better to have more men and power to farm the land that has been broken up and try to produce three bushels of wheat where we are now getting but two bushels, thereby saving grain which the Allies are so short of now, as well as saving time planting, harvesting, stooking, and threshing, and also the wear and tear of the machinery on the rough breaking?

Why break up the sod when there are thousands of acres all through the west that are now growing weeds and going back to grass for the lack of farm labor?

It is not so important that we grow a bumper crop this year as it is that we feed the Allies from now until next winter or in other words until the

Continued on Page 51

BARB WIRE

Prices will advance two cents a rod, first of April. Order early and save any advance in Price.



BARB WIRE

Prices will advance two cents a rod, first of April. Order early and save any advance in Price.

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches Between Stays	Safe-Lock Fences		PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT CHARGES PAID TO											
			Made with No. 9 Wire		SPACINGS											
4	33	24	11, 11, 11		.33½	.34½	.35	.35½	.35¾	.36½	.36¾	.37½				
5	40	24	8, 9½, 11, 11		.41	.42	.42½	.43	.43½	.44½	.45	.45¾				
6	38	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9		.49	.50	.50½	.51	.51½	.52	.53	.54				
7	34	24	4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		.52	.53	.53½	.54½	.55	.56	.56½	.57½				
7	26	8	Medium Weight 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½		.37	.38½	.39	.40	.41	.42	.43	.44				
8	32	24	Medium Weight 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½		.44	.45	.45½	.46	.46½	.47	.47½	.48½				
20	60	8	Top and Bottom No. 9 Wire Filling No. 13		.81	.83	.86	.87½	.88½	.90	.91	.93				
Drive gate, 10 ft. x 48 in. high, each					6.50	7.00	7.05	7.10	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.35				
Drive gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each					7.00	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.65				
Drive gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each					8.00	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.60				
Double gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each					9.00	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.50	9.55	9.65				

The price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

Guarantee

We guarantee Safe-Lock Fence to be made of the best hard steel wire with the best galvanizing and the strongest lock of any you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods, return them to us and we will refund your money.

TERMS: ALL SMALL ORDERS AND ORDERS FOR STATIONS WHERE THERE IS NO AGENT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH. Carload orders to stations where there is an agent to be accompanied by \$100 cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE Co.
BRANDON - CANADA



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder ^{Both} For \$15.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you see this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 236, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID

"OLD TRUSTY" and "RELIABLE" INCUBATORS

No more poor hatches. "Old Trusty" Incubators complete with all tools and fixtures



100 (120) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	\$22.50
150 (175) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	\$27.50
200 (240) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	\$35.00

(By an 100 Egg Size "Old Trusty" we mean an incubator that will take 100 eggs of the largest variety, and 120 eggs of the smaller varieties.) The "OLD TRUSTY" case is made of genuine, kiln dried California redwood, seven-eighths inch thick, then covered with heavy asbestos insulation and covered entirely over with heavy galvanized metal.

NEW CONVENIENCES IN THE 1918 "OLD TRUSTY".—Large Oil Drawer—Holds enough for entire hatch. Slides in under bottom of incubator. Thermometer Holder—Keeps the thermometer on the eggs. Strong Self-supporting Egg Tray.

Also complete line of "Old Trusty" and "Reliable" Brooders.

"OUR SPECIAL"—"Reliable" Incubators, that are more than satisfactory, at exceptionally low prices:

	Hot Air	Hot Water
60 Egg size	\$10.00	\$14.00
140 Egg size	12.50	16.50
240 Egg size	17.50	20.00

Write for free Catalog showing complete live Poultry Supplies
Reference: Royal Bank

SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Edmonton, Alberta



Big Egg Yield

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is a great egg producer and poultry conditioner. It makes hens lay in the winter almost as well as they do in summer. This is because our Poultry Specific supplies the missing food elements

that fowl need in their winter ration and without which they cannot lay.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the digestive system, and keeps the fowl active and healthy. It should be fed daily in a hot or cold mash.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

has pleased thousands of farmers and poultrymen. It has enabled them to get winter eggs without trouble. Read the views of the following users:

Fred E. Bond, Kincardine, Ont., writes:

"I have been feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific to my hens this winter and I find it beats anything I have ever used as an egg producer. They started to lay right away and kept on gaining. I will never feed anything else as long as I can get it."

T. W. Hale, Toronto Annex, writes:

"I have fed your Specific to poultry, and it is a valuable tonic; increases the production of eggs. Would not be without it; keeps them in good health and I recommend it highly. Any person trying it once will not be without it."

If you want more eggs and healthier fowl, feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific. It is sold in large and small packages.

Ask our dealer in your town for it.

Made only by

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

FREE BOOK

This 80-page book describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses, etc., etc. Send for a copy.

Queen Incubators The PERFECT HATCHING MACHINE

For which we have just received exclusive Agency in this Territory

It will pay you to just write us for descriptive circulars and prices

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS LTD.

Builders of the Famous Light-weight Farm CUSHMAN Engines

Dept. "D," Whyte Ave. and Vine St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Fanning Mills—Holland Wild Oat Separators—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

The Hen or the Incubator

Necessity for more chicks—Setting the Hen—Choosing and Operating an Incubator
By Prof. M. C. Herner

The common farm practice in hatching eggs is to set a few hens at a time, as they go broody, until enough are set to get all the pullets needed to replace the old hens in the flock and enough cockerels to supply the family table with an occasional meal of chicken in the fall. To do this it is hardly necessary to go to the expense of buying an incubator and brooder. We want, however, to see our farmers go in for poultry raising to a greater extent than this. We want to see eggs, chickens and fowl come on the market from every farm in the country. This year especially every farmer should aim to set at least 100 eggs more than last year and raise probably 50 more chickens. With but little extra labor or expense this can be done. Production can be speeded up faster in poultry than in any other line of farming, and with a good deal less expense. Now is the time to get ready for it. The meat situation calls for an extra effort this year. The farm woman, the boys and the girls can do their share to produce food to take the place of beef and bacon.

First get a good supply of fertile eggs fairly early in the spring, if an incubator is to be used, or by the time the first hens go broody. If hens are to be used for hatching. Usually the farmer figures on the number of hens he has in the flock and then gets the

one hen can go on each nest. Early in the season this plan cannot be followed, but later, when it is warmer, it is all right. The nest may have to be covered with some material to prevent the rain from soaking the hens and nests.

Trap-nests make about the best nests for setting hens, as only one hen can go on a nest, and all nests can be put together in any pen.

Under farm conditions usually old boxes are used. It is necessary to have these pretty well filled with straw, so that the hens, when going in the nests need not jump down on the eggs and break them. The boxes should be low, so that the hens walking along can see the eggs in the nests. In this way it is seldom that two hens will go on one nest. The boxes should also be as near alike as possible, so that no hen will prefer one box to another. A little earth, sod or sand should be put in the bottom of the box and the straw or chaff put on top of this, nicely rounded out so that the eggs will be only one layer deep and the nest nicely flattened out that the hen can spread herself. It is best to set about half-a-dozen hens at one time and then test out all the infertile eggs on the ninth day. In this way the fertile eggs left can be put under fewer hens and the other hens can be reset with a new lot of



As soon as all are hatched, the egg tray should be taken out, the ventilators opened and the incubator door slightly opened to allow the circulation of fresh air to harden off the chicks.

number of roosters he thinks he requires. Doing this every year is not making very much progress. Usually, 12 to 25 hens will lay enough eggs during March, April and part of May, from which to hatch plenty of chicks for the season. These hens should be selected on the basis of laying in winter. This would mean that two roosters would be sufficient for the average farm where a flock of 100 hens is maintained. In breeds like Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds and Orpingtons it is best to allow one male for every 12 to 15 females, and in breeds like Leghorns you may allow one male to every 15 to 20 females, and in many cases even as high as one male to every 25 hens will give good fertility. It is, however, best to be on the safe side and not keep too many hens per male. The fertility in the eggs will also depend to some extent on the weather. Early in spring, before the hens can get outside, it is always hard to get fertile eggs than later on, when the hens get out and the weather gets warmer. The eggs are likely to be fertile a week to 14 days after the males are put with the hens. If the hens are laying well the fertility will be fairly high by the tenth day.

Setting the Hens

Having secured the eggs for hatching, the next thing is to get the hens to be set in shape to handle them. To do this it is best to have a separate place for setting the hens. A small building by itself is the best, or an end of the chicken house can be partitioned off for this. The main thing is to have it not too bright and also pretty well secluded, or at least not where the hens will be continually in a state of unrest on account of noise and disturbances of one kind and another. Another good plan is to have a row of nests made and set them out on the ground. Each nest should be partitioned off from the next one, and also a runway furnished for each hen. When this is done each hen is fed and watered separately. This does away with fighting and only

eggs. Before setting the hens they should be tried out with old eggs or china eggs until you are sure they will take to their job, when the good eggs can be put under them. The hens should be properly dusted with lice powder before setting them. Fresh water should be provided every day and the grain should be fed in straw on the floor to make the hens work to get it. They should be taken off each morning and stirred up enough so that they will not go right back on the nest again. The place where they are set should be darkened by putting bran bags over the windows. These can be lifted at feeding time and dropped down again afterwards. If any eggs are broken during the setting time they should be removed at once and all smeared eggs washed off clean in warm water. By spraying the nests with coal oil alone or coal oil and a little carbolic acid the red mites can be kept down quite easily. A dust bath of sand and ashes should be handy for them at all times. A little lime dust added will make it better. Old hens that have hatched chickens before will make better hatchers as a rule than pullets. The latter are inclined to hug the eggs and chicks when they hatch and crush them to death in this way. A few days before hatching time it is well to dust the hens again with the lice powder.

Buying an Incubator

Where a few hundred chickens are to be hatched each year, it is well worth while buying an incubator to do the hatching. The difficulty on a good many farms is to get broody hens early enough to hatch chickens for good early laying pullets. The incubator does away with this difficulty as it can be run just as soon as sufficient eggs are available for filling the machine. In buying an incubator it is best for farm conditions to get one that does not require too long collecting of eggs to get enough to fill it. An 150 egg machine is about the best size to get as it does not take very long to get enough eggs to fill it, the cost of operating it is comparatively

A - - Moline Tractor

Saves the ex-
pense of a
hired man

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MAKE YOUR GENUINE SUPERIOR LAGER
BEER AT HOME WITH OUR POPULAR
HOP-MALT BEER EXTRACT
CONFORMING TO TEMPERANCE ACT
Large Cans making 64 to 7 gallons.....\$1.75
Small Cans making 24 to 3 gallons.....1.25
Sample Cans making 1 gallon......50
This temperance beer has been a distinct sur-
prise and has been called a most satisfactory and
equal substitute by everyone who is fond of the
regular beer.

Get also our patent stoppers fitting any ordinary
beer bottle at 40 cents a dozen. Prepaid through-
out Canada. Agents Wanted. Satisfied custom-
ers everywhere.
J. S. in Trout Creek, Ontario.
"I must truly say that the Hop-Malt Extract
makes the best beer that I ever drank, and as I
am an old brewer, I just know how to handle it.
Trusting that you will have many more cus-
tomers, etc."
HOP-MALT COMPANY LTD.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO. DEPT. A4

Live Poultry WANTED

FARMERS who have not shipped to us yet we
would be pleased to make a trial of ship-
ment. You will prove yourself that we are giving
good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to
any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Choice Fat Hens, per lb.....25c
Hens, per lb.....22c-23c
Ducks, per lb.....23c-30c
Turkeys, in good condition.....23c
Geese, per lb.....20c
Old Roosters, per lb.....14c
These prices guaranteed till February
15th, f.o.b. Winnipeg.
All these prices are for poultry in
marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 Aikens St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good con-
dition, per lb.....22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.....22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb.....22c
Roosters, per lb.....15c
Geese, per lb.....18c
All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are
guaranteed for 30 days from date of
this issue. If you have not any crates
let us know how much you have to ship
and we will supply crates.
The prices quoted are for poultry in
marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.....25c
Old Hens, per lb.....22c
Ducks, per lb.....30c
Spring Chickens, per lb.....18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb.....15c
Turkeys, per lb.....23c
Geese, per lb.....18c
Old birds in good condition.
We are prepaying crates to any part
in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
The prices quoted are for Poultry in
Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety
and quantity and whether you wish to ship
live or dressed. We will promptly forward
crates and shipping tags. All consignments
are given our personal attention in the
matter of correct weight and grade. Our
shippers know that they will receive entire
satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

I WANT

RAW FURS

IMMEDIATELY

Wolf, Fox, Beaver, Rat
and Mink

A Card brings February Price List
and Stationery

H. D. Campbell

81-83 Front St., E., TORONTO, Ont.

low and the hatches as a rule are a
little better than in the larger machines.

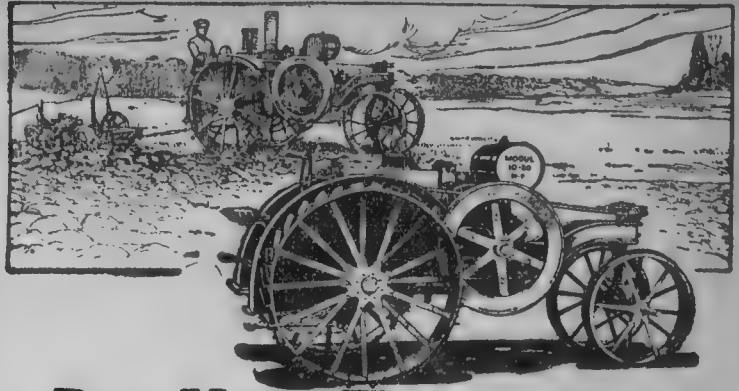
As far as the "best make" of incu-
bator is concerned there is no "best."
Practically all incubators will give
fairly good results if operated intelli-
gently and if good eggs are used. Nor
is there much difference between hot
air or hot water incubators. Both will
give the equally good results with simi-
lar lots of eggs. If an incubator is
operated properly and good, strong, fer-
tile eggs used, it should not take any
more than two eggs to produce one
chick when operating on a small scale.
This would be a 50 per cent. hatch of
the eggs set, which must be considered
fairly good, taking one year with
another. While incubators are hardly
as efficient hatchers as hens, still they
become an absolute necessity where
early chicks are wanted, or when a
large number are required. The main
points in buying an incubator are to
see that it is well built of good lumber
that will not warp, crack, shrivel, or
dry up after one season's use. The
higher priced incubators usually have
the best grade of material in them.
Besides the quality of material there
should also be good insulation to make
it easy to keep a uniform temperature
within the machine, even if the room
temperature changes. Some cheap incu-
bators lack this insulation, and as a
result show a very uneven tempera-
ture and give poor hatches. A good
incubator, having a capacity of 150
eggs should be purchased for about
\$35 under present conditions. The price
of material has gone up so much the
last year that what used to cost \$25
will now cost close to \$35. The price
of a hot water machine may be slightly
higher than the hot air, providing the
quality of material and workmanship
are the same.

Having purchased the incubator, the
next thing is to set it up and start it.
In first lighting it the flame should be
kept low for a few hours, so that the
paint varnish and so on burns off grad-
ually. After this it can be turned up as
high as required to bring up the tem-
perature. A new machine will not re-
quire any disinfecting, but an old one
or one that has hatched chickens pre-
viously should always be disinfected
before starting again. To do this most
effectively use hot water and add about
one-half per cent. of crude carbolic or
zenoleum, then with a good scrubbing
brush scrub out the bottom of the ma-
chine and also scrub off the egg tray.
Be careful not to soak the incubator
with too much water, or if it does get
soaked be sure that it is thoroughly
dried and aired before re-setting it.

Just a word regarding poultry keep-
ing on the farm during war times. We
quite realize that the scarcity and high
price of feed, the shortage of labor, and
the comparatively low prices of market
poultry have all had a somewhat dis-
couraging effect on poultry raising on
the farm. But notwithstanding these
conditions, we are safe in saying that
farmers generally have made money in
poultry raising the last three years.
The cost of raising poultry is higher
than it used to be, but it has not gone
up in the same proportion as that of
raising beef and pork, for the simple
reason that poultry live more or less on
the waste products around the farm.

There has been a gradual cutting
down in the size of the farm flock
which is already having its effect on
the poultry trade. This season there
was a marked decrease in chickens,
ducks, geese and turkeys marketed, and
this is likely to be followed by a short-
age in eggs next season. The situation
is going to be serious unless our farmers
decide to increase the size of their flocks
to meet the needs of the food situation.
Dealers right now tell us they are
afraid of what is going to happen in
the poultry industry next year unless
the farmers produce more.

Can you not now lay plans for raising
more poultry next year? Get ready for
it. Use pure-bred males. Select your
best layers. Set fifty to a hundred eggs
more next spring. Eat more poultry,
and sell your beef and pork. Meet the
food demands overseas. No more capi-
tal, no more equipment and very little
extra feed and labor are required to
raise more poultry. Eat more poultry
and sell more poultry.



Buy Your Tractor Now

THE tractor is a real help to Canadian
farmers now, and it is fast replacing
horses for all heavy farm power work.

Kerosene is the best, as it certainly is the cheap-
est tractor fuel. Therefore, our Mogul 10-20-h. p. and Inter-
national 15-30-h. p. tractors are designed and built to operate
successfully on this cheap, plentiful fuel.

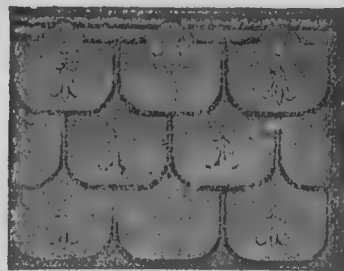
These are three hard and fast rules our tractors must live up
to: They must operate on the cheapest fuel farmers can buy;
they must be so simple that any farmer can learn to handle
them; and they must do enough good work in the field and
at the belt to more than pay for themselves. On this basis
we solicit your orders for Mogul 10-20-h. p. and International
15-30-h. p. tractors.

There is such a great demand for these machines that we
cannot promise as early delivery as you may desire. Send
for catalogues now, make your decision, and send in your
order as soon as you can if you want an International
Harvester kerosene tractor without delay. Address the near-
est house listed below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge,
Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask.,
Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que.,
St. John, N. B.



"WINNIPEG" Made-in-
the-West

STEEL SHINGLES

Galvanized or Painted

Houses, Barns, and other Farm
Buildings need protection against
Fire and Lightning. Metal roofs are
the most permanent and economical
protection you can get.

"WINNIPEG" SHINGLES

Made in the West to suit western conditions have proved their worth
in western service and are guaranteed equal to the best and better than
most.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices
quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions, which
will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges
on all empty coops sent out. We also guarantee to pay the express charges
on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Sas-
katchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds. No shipment
is too large for us, so get together, and if you have not sufficient to ship
yourself, co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of
old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without
any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received.
Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety
you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your
nearest station. Here are our prices, which are absolutely guaranteed till the
15th April, 1918, on poultry only.

Old Hens, in good condition,
per lb.....20c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb.....22c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb.....22c
Turkeys, in good condition, from
7 lbs. up, per lb.....23c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condi-
tion, per lb.....20c

No express charges deducted what-
soever for shipments exceeding 100
lbs. from any part of Manitoba or
Saskatchewan.
The above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point
Geese, in good condition, per lb.....17c
Old Roosters, in good condition,
per lb.....14c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz.....50c

Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment
DRESSED HOGS.—Our present prices on hogs are as follows:
Hogs, 100 to 175 lbs., per lb. 20c up Hogs from 200 to 300 lbs., per lb. 18c

SISSKIND-TANNENBAUM GROCERY COMPANY

465 Pritchard Ave.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Books of Real Worth



Farm Management by G. F. Warren

Is a study of practical business principles in farming. A successful farmer must be a good business man. In addition to growing crops he must know how to market them. He must know how to purchase his supplies to the best advantage, the right kind of machinery for his needs, and the right kind of horses to suit his work.

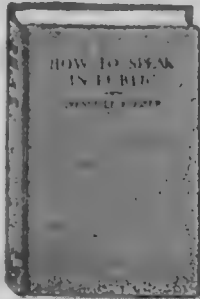
How many farmers know whether they are getting full value for their labor? Whether their horse labor is paying them well, or whether an engine would be the most economical for certain work? How many farmers know how to purchase the right kind of equipment and how to take care of it when they get it? Do you? This book answers these and hundreds of other questions. The most valuable book of its kind ever written.

Price, Postpaid **\$1.90**

How to Speak in Public, by Grenville Kleiser

Speech Spells Success. In these days of universal advertising it is speech, not silence, that is golden. You must not only be able to make good, you must let other people know it. The man who can talk has an asset of great value.

To talk to a gathering of business men, to speak at lodge meetings, to make certain a deal that is hanging in the balance. Can you do it? Are you ready to meet the test?

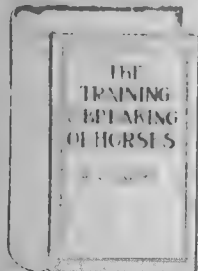


One of the greatest needs of the organization to-day is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject.

Price, Postpaid **\$1.50**

Other Equally Good Books by the Same Author.

	Postpaid		Postpaid
"Fifteen Thousand Useful Phrases"	\$1.75	"How to Develop Self Confidence in Speech and Manner"	\$1.50
"How to Build Mental Power"	3.00	"Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience"	1.25
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"Talks on Talking"	1.00	"How to Read and Declaim"	1.50
"How to Argue and Win"	1.50		
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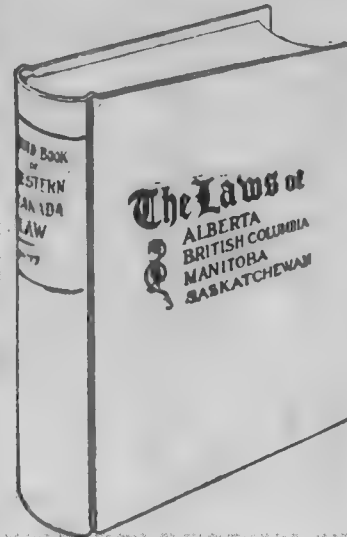
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The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG MANITOBA

The Deeper Life

Creeds and Their Value.

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Last week in an effort to show how great and heroic a thing faith is it was pointed out that faith meant much more than acceptance of a creed, and there was some little discussion of the place and value of creeds in Christianity. That is a question that has always been of deep interest in the history of the Christian church, for creed-making began very early and has always had a conspicuous place. It is, perhaps, specially interesting now because of the widespread interest evoked by a recent book by one of the most fresh and suggestive contemporary writers on social questions—*The Soul of a Bishop*, by H. G. Wells.

A very prominent feature in the change which Mr. Wells represents as taking place in the mind of the bishop is an antipathy to creeds, especially the most famous—the creed drawn up at the Council of Nicaea in A.D. 325 as the formal and definite statement of the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Wells seems to think creeds, and especially this creed of Nicaea have been the enemy of true Christianity.

Now, I think, it may be granted that most Christians today who do their own thinking will go this far to meet Mr. Wells,—that creeds have been unwisely enlarged and unreasonably over valued. But if may, perhaps, also be said that creed-making cannot be eliminated, that creeds are essential to Christianity. An analysis of human thinking seems to establish this.

If we take the simplest neutral state, if we, so to speak, could photograph the soul and fix one instant of its history for study we should always find three elements blended in various proportions, an intellectual, an emotional and a volitional. We can never think without feeling nor feel without desiring.

Some mental acts as, for instance, the study of a problem in pure mathematics, may have a minimum of the emotional and some, such as to take a very different mental state, a proposal of marriage, a maximum, but there can be no act that is not three fold in its nature.

Some people are predominantly intellectual. They may be emotionally cold or volitionally inert. Some are above all things emotional, swayed almost wholly by their feelings. Others are practical people, who always want to do something and soon grow wearied with mere thinking or feeling.

But all three classes are always in every moment of conscious existence at once thinking, feeling, and willing.

Now, since this is so, we see at once how Christian people must have a creed. Christianity is not primarily or principally intellectual. One of the greatest of its theologians has said, it is the heart that makes the theologian. Degrees of intellectual capacity have very little bearing on Christianity. Christianity has its home in the affections. It is supreme devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ. And so very simple-minded and ignorant people may have a very high place in the Kingdom of Heaven, and men of great intellectual capacity a very low one.

But the simplest and most untutored disciple in loving Jesus thinks about Him, and this thought of his Master is his creed. The love may grow out of the thought or the thought be shaped by the love, but the thought must be there. It is impossible to call Jesus Lord without raising intellectual questions. Who is He? Is he God, or something less than God? And if the heart is constrained to give Him the highest place, then are there two Gods?

Now the Nicene creed is just the result of the best effort of the church to answer these absolutely unescapable

questions, and the solution proposed in it still remains as the most satisfactory to the Christian church after more than 15 centuries. And as with the Nicene so with the other creeds and dogmas of the Christian churches. They are all attempts to answer questions and to value problems in or bred in the Christian feeling for Christ. Some of these questions and problems are less vital and more remote than others, but the creeds and confessions and articles of religion and catechisms are all deeply serious efforts to answer questions that seemed inevitable now as long as man is a thinking as well as a feeling and willing being, as long as he feels under the necessity of analyzing and exploring his religious feelings and relating the beliefs he discovers therein to the rest of his beliefs about the universe he is certain to build up religious creeds.

Why, then, should there be such a wide-spread and growing resentment against creeds and creed-making?

Chiefly, I think, because these statements of opinion have been clothed with an authority which does not belong to them. Authority has no place in Christianity. No human authority, for God forbade his disciples calling themselves masters. "For one is your master, even the Christ." And blind submission He does not ask for Himself. "No longer do I call you servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends."

Consequently authority belongs to no creed however venerable and true. It is to be believed only as it is seen to be believable. It may be explained and

recommended, but never commanded. There may be great value in creeds. They may bring light and guidance to men in dark places. They make available the long experience and profound thinking of past ages, but they are helpful only when commended to free examination. A creed is a deadly enemy to Christianity if it be presented as anything but a suggestion, a weighty and valuable suggestion to be most carefully and sympathetically and honestly considered, but only a suggestion which each Christian who has passed out of childhood is not only at liberty but under the most solemn obligation to receive or reject as it seems to him, I will not say, rational or irrational, for these terms furnish too narrow a test, but in harmony or not with his own soul and the world as he sees it.

And as for Christian children, I think educationists are pretty well agreed as to the unwisdom of teaching anything to children for future use which they cannot understand, and relate to their own life at the time.

Creeds, then, however true or final, must not be presented with authority. But there is a second reason against this. They are none of them to be treated as final. Even if they were, which is unlikely, we would not know this till we knew all things. So meanwhile they are to be treated exactly as are explanations and theories about other things are to be treated—as theories to go by till we find better. Science knows nothing of dogmas; neither should theology. A creed is nothing more than what saintists call a working hypothesis. Evolution for example is generally accepted today, but it is only as a working hypothesis.

What a calming of theological conflict, what a relief to perplexed and rebellious doubters, there is in the frank recognition that creeds are just like the sod hut which a homesteader dwells in till he can build a frame cottage, or the frame cottage till he builds a spacious home equipped with electric light and hot and cold water. Still may remain a question. Are all our religious beliefs influx? Is there nothing fixed and abiding?

It might be worth while next week to ask if there be not involved in the Christian life somewhere an unchangeable creed.

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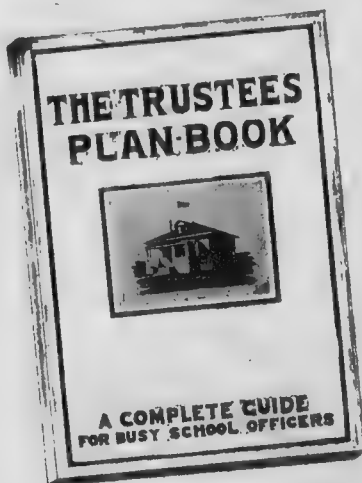
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Hardy Roses

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Rose culture is one of the most fascinating occupations in the line of horticulture. But when you come to talking or writing about it you scarcely know where to begin or what to say. There are few lovers of flowers in this country but who desire to grow roses,

but it is to be regretted that few get beyond that stage. Or, if they plant a few bushes it often ends in failure. The rose gets the name of being a difficult flower to grow, and without doubt this is correct as compared with some shrubs and herbaceous plants. There are, however, some roses that are easy to grow.

Roses usually cultivated at the present time may be divided into two groups, taking hardiness into consideration. The hardiest group is composed of Rosa Rugosa and Hybrids, Austrian Briars, Provence or Cabbage roses and Moss roses. Roses of the second degree of hardiness includes Hybrid Perpetuals, or Hybrid Remontant, and Climbing roses. It may be further noted that the hardiness of the individual varieties varies very much within the groups, some roses of the first group being the better of some protection except in very favored localities.

For best results the rose requires plenty of sunshine, and if at all possible a site should be selected where the plants will have the sun for the greater part of the day. If this cannot be obtained then the next best is where the plants will get the morning sun. A very unfavorable site for the bed is one where the heat of the sun at mid-day or afternoon will be reflected from the walls of a building, for in this strong heat the plants and flowers will not do well. All things considered, a south eastern exposure is the best, and as roses love moisture and rich plant-food they should not be too near forest trees. But on the prairie it is important that the bed should have shelter from the wind, and will hold a good covering of snow in the winter. A rich clay loam will give best results with roses, provided it is neither too wet nor too dry.

Plants and Planting

Strong two-year No. 1 plants are the best. One-year plants are not as suitable, although cheaper. Some varieties of roses do best on their own roots, while others that are not as vigorous do better on budded stocks. In the east it is advised to plant roses in the fall. However, we have found spring planting to give best results in this country. The bushes should be planted deep, and when planting the soil should be tramped firmly about the roots. Roses as a rule have few roots and none of these should be pruned off when planting. Neither should they be exposed to the sun and wind when planting any longer than is absolutely necessary. Before handling we advise that the roots be puddled in a mixture of clay and water about the consistency of cream. If the plants are dry when received they should be buried for two days in damp soil. By doing this the stems will take water from the soil, and the plants will be saved. If it is necessary to water the plants, do it thoroughly but not often. It is also advisable to spray the foliage with water occasionally as this is a very effective remedy for insects. This spraying should be done in the evening or early morning. Soil should be kept rich with an annual supply of well rotted barnyard manure, applied on the surface and dug in.

The manner of pruning roses varies considerably. Roses of the hardiest varieties nearly all bloom on wood of the previous year's growth or older. In consequence, if these are pruned severely there will be few roses. All that is necessary is that the tall branches be trimmed back a little to

keep the bush in shape. A little of the oldest wood may be removed each year; cut off close at the ground. All dead wood should always be removed.

The more tender varieties, or what is known as Hybrid Perpetuals, require to be pruned differently. These roses give best results if pruned vigorously each spring. Cut down in fact to from six to twelve inches above the ground. The pruning should always be done in early spring, and the strongest and healthiest stems should be left.

One of the most common dangers to the rose in this country is the rose slug, which skeletonizes the leaves. Where there are but few bushes they may be picked off by hand or sprayed with Paris green and water, the same as for potato bugs. Red spiders are tiny insects that work on the under side of the leaves, causing them to get yellow. Frequent spraying of the under side of the leaves with water will help to keep these insects under control. The aphid or lice are often troublesome. Spraying with kerosene emulsion is a reliable remedy for this trouble.

Varieties That Have Stood the Test

The following list of roses have been successfully grown on our own grounds for many years. For hardiness, they are divided into three groups. First, are roses that are perfectly hardy. To this list belongs the Rosa Rugosa, a semi-double red rose. The first specimen of this variety was planted on our grounds 27 years ago. It is growing on the same spot yet, is strong and vigorous, in bloom annually. The bush is six feet high and is trimmed occasionally. The only fertilizer used is a few pails of liquid manure applied yearly.

Hansa. A Rosa Rugosa hybrid. This is a fully double dark red rose. Grows in clusters, very fragrant. This is without doubt the hardiest of all fully double roses grown.

Blanc Double de Coubert. Another Rosa Rugosa hybrid. Flowers pure white, semi-double, in clusters. Delightfully fragrant and produced very freely. A distinct, beautiful and hardy rose.

Cabbage Rose (or Bonsher). A light pink double rose. Has been many years in cultivation. Produces more rose buds than it can bring to maturity. Our hardiest pink rose.

Scotch Yellow. A strong growing semi-double yellow rose. Our best of this class. Has been in cultivation with us for 26 years.

This completes the list of varieties that are grown with us without any winter protection whatever and are certainly the limit in hardiness of the cultivated rose. The next group mentioned require some light winter covering, such as bending down the bush and covering partially with earth. To this class belong such Rugosa hybrids as Madam George's Brunt. The flowers are paper white, semi-double, large and fragrant, produced at intervals all summer.

New Century is a hybrid, fully double pink rose, shading to silver. Sir Thos. Lipton is a pure white, fully double and finely cut rose. C. F. Meyer, another hybrid with flowers of a clear silvery rose color, is beautiful in the bud stage. Of miscellaneous varieties the best are Persian Yellow, budded, on strong growing stocks. Madam Plantier, a well-known, beautiful little fully double, white rose, is a very profuse bloomer. Salet Moss and Crested Moss are the hardiest and best of their class we have found for our conditions.

The next group, the Hybrid Perpetuals, require good winter protection. This can be given in various ways. The method we use is, in the late fall bend the bush down to the ground and cover fully with soil to a depth of six inches. Throw some brush on top to help in holding the snow. We have tried many ways, but this is as good as any. We can only mention a few of the many good Hybrid Perpetuals that have bloomed with us and these are as follows: General Jacqueminot, crimson; Paul Neyron, deep rose; Ulrich Brunner, cherry red; Margaret Dickson, white; M. P. Wilder, cherry; Mrs. John Lang, soft pink.

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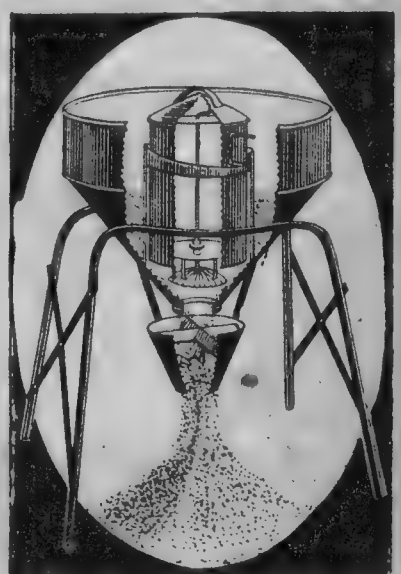
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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

GREATER PRODUCTION

Have you planned yet what will be your share in the greater production campaign for 1918? Have you decided yet how much larger you can make your garden? Have you decided what things you will plant in that garden so that you can continue to shift the consumption of wheat, beef and bacon to those things you have grown in your garden?

Possibly before this reaches our readers the government will have made known its plans in regard to 1918's greater production campaign. Many little hints have leaked out regarding the plans that are under consideration at Ottawa, but none have reached us indicating that women are to be given a positive share in the campaign. But even if the government should not assign to women a definite place in the scheme there are many very real ways in which they can help. The most important way is to increase production of garden stuffs. If we are to lessen the consumption of wheat, beef and bacon, there is no better way of doing it than to raise sufficient vegetables to take in a large measure their place. Gardening in this country is largely the work of the women. Men are too busy taking care of the larger fields to consider it worth their while to bother with the garden plot. Some say that the time they would have to put in making a garden and caring for it might better be given to growing a few extra acres of grain. They would be money in pocket then, even if they had to buy some of their vegetables. But circumstances alter cases. Today they must not only grow the extra amount of wheat, but they must raise something else so that wheat may be sent overseas and not consumed at home.

In this campaign for increased garden production the villages and small towns have a special opportunity. There are usually many acres of vacant land in and about our small towns. Every acre should be made to yield its quota of produce. In order to do the thing in a systematic way and get the maximum of produce from each acre, thorough organization is necessary. This would be an excellent opportunity to develop the community spirit and inaugurate community gardens. For the last couple of years some cities have had what they call Vacant Lot Garden Associations. This, too, might be introduced into the smaller towns. It does not, however, provide for the community garden scheme. Each town, or village, or district will have to work out the scheme that will best suit it. The great thing is to realize the dire need of every effort to increase production, and to set about meeting that need. The business girls of Calgary last year saw their opportunity to assist in production, and rented three acres near the city. The girls organized themselves somewhat on military lines. They put their plot into potatoes, and the whole scheme was so successful that they are encouraged to go into it on a much larger scale this year. Their story will be printed in The Guide shortly, and the earnest hope is that other communities will see their duty along similar lines. Every child, older girl and woman should be a gardener. They will perform a service to the nation of first importance. Let 1918 see this land service army hundreds of thousands strong.

SEND A DELEGATE

The annual convention of school trustees for Saskatchewan is to be held in Saskatoon on February 20 and 21. This is one of the most important gatherings for provincial affairs, and every board of trustees should send its delegate to the convention. Nothing can outclass in importance the matter of the education of our children. Let there be a full representation of the voice of the people at the convention to be held in Saskatoon.

FOUL AIR AND DISEASE

"Free as the air we breathe" is not applicable to foul air. Like most other commodities the latter exacts a toll from everyone who uses it. Lowered vitality, with a consequent predisposition to such diseases as colds, pneumonia and tuberculosis, is the price that is paid for breathing impure air. It is probably true that a large percentage of the homes in countries possessing a climate similar to Canada's are, to a greater or less extent, breeding places for such diseases, especially during the winter months. This is the outstanding reason for the marked prevalence of such diseases in Canada, diseases for which fresh air is the most potent remedy.

Tightly closed rooms, constructed for the sole purpose of retaining heat, soon become filled with poisonous gases exhaled by the inmates. The remedy is, of course, better ventilation. It can only be a question of time when our governments will insist that scientific ventilating systems be installed in all new buildings. Public health and public opinion will demand it. In older buildings, where the only ventilation is obtained from windows, the air may be "flushed" by opening the windows at intervals for a few moments. This means a loss of some heat, but, if the windows are not left open too long, the saving in doctor's bills will more than offset the extra cost of fuel.—A. D.

WOMAN M.L.A. FOR B.C.

At the by-elections held on January 24 in British Columbia, Mrs. Ralph Smith easily won in Vancouver city over her two opponents. Mrs. Smith is the widow of the late Hon. Ralph

independent ticket. She announced herself as an independent and made a special appeal for the women's vote. With our women entering parliament on the independent ticket, caring only for the welfare of all their constituents, who can measure the good they may accomplish.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S INSPECTION

Hon. J. B. Boyle, minister of education for Alberta, announces that the government contemplates establishing a general system of medical inspection for the school children of the province. In some of the larger cities medical inspectors of schools have been employed for the past five or six years, but outside of the large cities boards of trustees have not availed themselves of the discretionary powers conferred by the school ordinance of employing medical doctors, dentists and nurses to look after the health of the school children. The needs of the country are just as great as those of the city. While the resistance of country children is fairly high on account of exercise and fresh air, the opportunities of securing medical advice and treatment for incipient troubles are few, owing to the distance of many settlers from towns where there are doctors located. The work will be part of the work of the education department. The minister is convinced of the wisdom of substituting preventive treatment of sickness and disease. He is likewise resolved to assist in making health and medical services public services for the sake of economy as well as efficiency.

It is the intention of the department to make the carrying on of medical

of Trondhjem. At the time of the last parliamentary elections, Miss Christie, who was a director of a girls' school in Trondhjem, was elected as a substitute for that city's representative in the parliament, and on his retirement automatically succeeded to his place. No elections are held in Norway to fill vacancies, and the young woman has taken her place permanently in the Storting on the important special committees of which her predecessor was a member. She has established a reputation as an administrator, and her presence on such an important body as the defence committee, which considers estimates for the army and navy, is the cause of much satisfaction.

Miss Christie was for many years a member of the town council of Trondhjem.

WOMEN FARMERS ORGANIZE

The women farmers of Kansas met this month in conference at Topeka to form a state organization with the view of rendering the greatest service to the country at this time. The idea of such an association originated with Mrs. Theodore Saxon, who believes that two excellent ways to give the best service are the planting of a full quota of war gardens in every county and girls' training camps, where practical farming may be taught. With the proper training, the girls would be prepared to be of practical service to the farmers at harvest time.

WHAT INSPECTION REVEALED

George Putman, B.S.A., superintendent of women's institutes in Ontario, in addressing a convention not long ago, gave the results of a recent medical inspection in 20 school-rooms in a part of Ontario. The inspection revealed shocking conditions. What would inspection of schools in the west show? The result of the inspection is as follows:

Only 2 rooms out of 20 were properly lighted. The seating in 4 out of 20 was excellent; the seating in 14 did not belong to this day and generation. 2 schools were well ventilated and 18 were clean.

553 pupils were examined with the following result: 15 per cent. suffered from malnutrition (lack of nourishing food); 28 per cent. had defective vision; 28 per cent. had nose and throat trouble; 3 per cent. had digestive trouble; 54 per cent. had defective hearing; 71 per cent. had defective teeth; 3 per cent. had skin diseases; 3 per cent. were nervous; 49 per cent. showed results of faulty seating.

BRIEF WAR PROGRAM OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

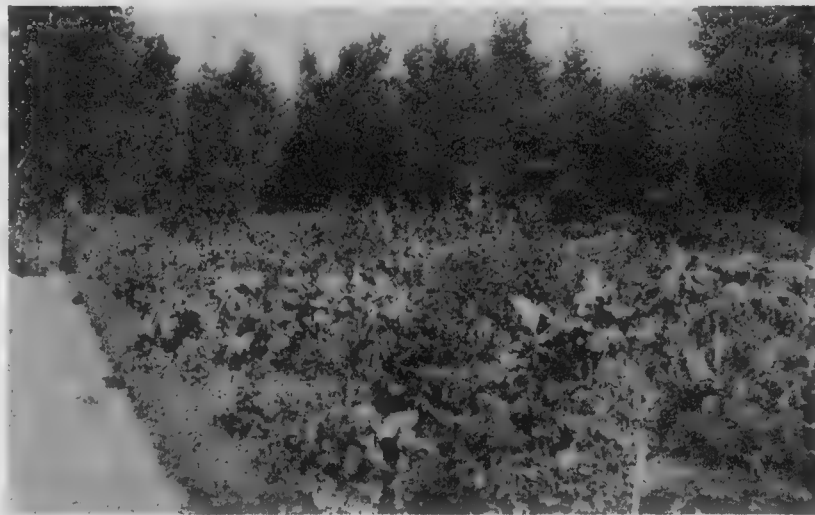
The children's bureau in Washington, with Miss Julia Lathrop at its head, is planning to carry out the war program which is briefly stated here:

I. Public protection of maternity and infancy. Essentials: (a) public health nurses and suitable medical attention. (b) The care of babies by their own mothers under decent home conditions.

II. Mothers' care for older children. Essentials: (a) Adequate living incomes. (b) Family allowances for soldiers' families; mothers' pensions for civilians. (c) Special provision for extraordinary needs, so far as required to enable mothers of older children to afford the home comfort and protection which are the best safeguard against delinquency.

III. Enforcement of all child-labor laws and full schooling for all children of school age. Standards should be maintained in spite of war pressure.

IV. Recreation for children and youth, abundant, decent, protected from any form of exploitation.



A SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL GARDEN

Smith, who for some months at the beginning of the new administration in that province was minister of finance. At his death there was considerable comment regarding his widow as his successor.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were for many years prominently connected with the suffrage movement in British Columbia. During the campaign which culminated with the referendum of September 14, 1916, both Mr and Mrs. Smith were on the provincial board and both, who are capable speakers, devoted their time to the cause. British Columbia has for many years been their home. They have worked wholeheartedly and devotedly for the province's betterment. The death of Mr. Smith was an event of real loss to British Columbia. Mrs. Smith is easily the leading woman of the province. Her loyalty to things of British Columbia and her cool reason and judgment merited her this new place as first member of the legislature of British Columbia. Like the other two women members of legislatures in the West, Mrs. Smith claims to have received her election on an

inspection in towns and cities compulsory, at an early date. This work will probably be done in towns and cities by the officers employed by the trustee boards. In the villages and in the country it is probable that work will be initiated and carried on by medical inspectors, who are employed directly by the government. Teachers as well as pupils will be inspected. It is proposed to appoint two inspectors and two nurses to begin with. It will be necessary to provide for the cost of the service either by a small general tax on lands or by a charge on the districts, determined by the work performed.

The work will be carried on with the co-operation of the district school inspectors, who are expected to make the work educational, as well as to give emphasis to defects which interfere with the progress of individual pupils.

NORWAY'S WOMAN M.P.

Norway has a woman member of parliament, Miss Sara Christie, who is the Conservative representative of the city



War Flour Makes Good Bread

By The Editor

The FIVE ROSES Cook Book (over 450,000 copies in actual use)

DO NOT hesitate to be the first to bake the new War Flour into Bread. Let it second your patriotic efforts in the conservation of wheat and flour. In our Laboratories, using the same recipe as with the old FIVE ROSES, we produced a loaf from the War Flour possessing all the essential attributes that have made bread the staff of life.

The Test We Made

In appearance, the loaf we made from Government Regulation Flour was quite as appealing as that made from FIVE ROSES flour. It cut very satisfactorily without crumbling; the crust was thin, crackling, and sweet to the palate. The texture slightly more open possibly, but appetizingly fresh and yielding. We have no reason to doubt its keeping qualities. In lightness, flavor and general eating qualities, we can assure all FIVE ROSES users that we were delighted with the results obtained. The complexion of the loaf was naturally more creamy than the old FIVE ROSES loaf, but this in no way affects its nutritive or digestive properties.

So that, in making an early use of the new War Flour, thrifty housewives will be securing equal nutrition at less cost, besides contributing to the increased wheat supplies so sorely needed by our Allies. It is truly no sacrifice to economize with FIVE ROSES milled according to Government Regulation.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

Makers of Five Roses Flour
CANADA

FIVE ROSES IN KHAKI.—To conserve wheat so essential to the Allied Cause, your favorite brand is now being milled according to Government Regulations. But the name "FIVE ROSES" which, for over a quarter century, has been a positive assurance of quality is still your protection. Users of "FIVE ROSES Government Grade" Flour are assured of the best available flour under all conditions. Fortunate possessors of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book can bake with the new FIVE ROSES with practically no change in their present recipes and in the certainty of excellent baking results.



One never can impress too strongly that motherhood and fatherhood are a great responsibility. To have strong, healthy, happy children, we must have strong, healthy, happy parents who welcome the baby and prepare intelligently for its coming. Poor development, low vitality, nervousness, irregular living, indoor life, unpreparedness of the parents are harmful and unfair to the baby.

In a previous article in The Guide, it was carefully explained what preparation a mother should make for the coming of her baby. Both the baby and mother should have rest and quietness. The baby should not be handled and talked to by visitors. It is very delicate, and its sensitive nerves are easily injured. The mother needs freedom from any excitement so she can produce good milk for the baby. The mother should remain in bed until the physician approves of her getting about and should avoid heavy work, strain, fatigue or excitement for several weeks. This is essential for her thorough recovery and the production of good milk for the baby. She should have the best food. To nurse her own baby is one of the most beautiful, loving, and life-saving tasks which a woman can perform. Mother's milk is the food which nature has provided, and no trivial excuse should prevent its use. A mother should have a generous diet of wholesome food, fruit, vegetables, eggs and cereals. Meat should be eaten but once a day, tea and coffee sparingly, beer and wine not at all. But most important of all is self-control. Indulgence, worry, anger, passion or grief are apt to change the quality of the milk, and make the baby cross and fretful or actually ill. Occasionally strong emotions will cause the milk to disappear entirely.

If the baby is not entirely satisfied after each nursing, that is, if it does not sleep, or coo quietly to itself, it may mean that the milk is not sufficient and an effort should be made to stimulate the flow. Try more outdoor exercise and take more nourishing and more of fluid food. Should this not be successful, a doctor should be consulted about supplementary feedings. The baby should not be weaned entirely unless the mother's milk proves upon examination to be actually harmful. One feeding a day of breast milk is better than none. Nursing should continue until the baby has two or three teeth. It is seldom wise to wean a baby during the hot weather. The change in diet should be gradual, so that the little stomach can learn to do its new work slowly.

The Best Substitute

When the mother's milk supply is not normal in quantity or quality, it is often found necessary to supplement it with other feedings, or substitute another milk for it entirely. Consult not the woman upstairs nor the nursemaid in the park, or the neighbor on the next farm, but a good experienced physician, before the substitute is made and given to the baby. The ingredients in cows' milk are much the same as those in mothers' milk, but the proportion is quite different, and in order to be digested by a baby's stomach, which is quite different from a calf's, we must modify it to make it as nearly like mother's as possible. Cows' milk must

A Safer Babyhood

"Come let us pull together and make easy the feet of little children"

Good Housekeeping.

be diluted, as it is much stronger than mother's milk and other things which the doctor will prescribe should be added to help in its digestion. In the first few weeks, if the baby's stomach cannot hold more than two ounces, it should not be overloaded by giving more, and the feedings must be far enough apart, at least two hours to give it time to rest and grow.

Feeding The Baby

One of the most important things is to have the baby regular in its habits, and the only way for the infant to become so is for the mother to be regular in hers. If a mother insists on nursing her baby whenever he cries, the baby is going to cry until he is fed. If, however, the very first day of its life, she gives it to understand that it is to be fed at regular intervals, the baby will not expect it at other times, and will not cry or make a fuss unless the hour is forgotten. Every baby should have some water to drink every day.

After the cord is removed the normal baby should be given a full tub bath every day, except in the case of severe chafing or skin eruptions. This should be given before

and wash and dry face and scalp first. Then soap the body, arms and legs and put baby in the water to rinse off quickly. Take him out of the water with the towel spread over your lap. Wrap him in it and pat him dry, being careful to leave him exposed just as little as possible. Be sure to dry thoroughly the creases behind his ears, in his neck, arms and knees and between his legs. A little powder may be used in these creases. Clean the ears with a tightly rolled point of cotton, and the nose with another, lubricated with a little vaseline. If a scaly patch forms on the baby's head, rub vaseline gently in each place, and wash it off in the morning. Wash the baby's eyes every day with borax solution. One teaspoon of borax powder to one cup of boiled water. The bath is essential to the baby.

Clothing Baby

Baby's clothes should be soft, light and warm, and should fit well. Tight clothing may also cause vomiting and colic. Ill-fitting clothes are bunched and uncomfortable, and apt to make the baby cross.

Keep the baby warm and dry. Diapers should not be used a second

he should be well protected by a bonnet, and get his airing in his room with the windows wide open. Do not bundle him up so that he will perspire.

The baby should sleep with the window open at night. Be sure that the hands are covered and the head protected. It is well, in cold weather, to put a well protected hot water bottle at his feet. Roll him cornerwise in a blanket, and pin the blanket near the chin. In the illustration, at the bottom of the page, will be found an excellent arrangement for the sleeping room of the baby. In this country of severe winters it may be unwise to have the baby sleep in a room with the windows open. But the room should be thoroughly aired every time the baby is absent from it.

The baby is much better off when playing by himself. He develops faster and cries less by learning to amuse himself. While playing, if he fusses or cries, provided he is not wet or hungry, let him cry; that is part of his exercise.

The Baby's Sleep

It is often difficult to keep babies covered up, for they have a habit of crawling out. In cold weather this can be prevented by rolling them up in the blanket, and pinning it well, or by using ordinary covers and pinning them over the baby's shoulder to the undersheet and pad. If the baby is inclined to suck his thumb, a kimona may be made with long sleeves, sewed up at the ends, a tape sewed to each sleeve may be tied to the side of the crib in such a way that he can move his arms but not reach his mouth.

In the country, where he can be put out on the porch in a carriage to sleep, it is well for him to be out of doors several hours a day. If the baby is out of doors, it is well to have a piece of mosquito netting over the carriage or crib to protect the child from mosquitoes or flies. One of the illustrations on this page shows an improvised crib for the baby who sleeps out of doors. This is one which the father of any baby can make, and will many times repay him for his work, in comfort and happiness for the baby.

One must be sure that the baby's mattress is kept clean and dry. It should be protected by a piece of oil-cloth or rubber sheeting and aired in the sun as often as possible. A good mattress for a new born baby is a piece of table silencer cloth, or heavy blanket folded three or four times. This can be easily washed and dried in the sun. Never allow baby to sleep on feathers. A hair mattress is the best. Be sure that the bed clothes are warm, but not heavy.

Things To Avoid

The baby should be kept as free from excitement as possible; day after day, week after week, month after month. He should not be taken visiting as this breaks up his good habits, and trouble follows. When the baby is once put down for a nap or for the night, leave him there, no matter how many grandmothers or dear cousins come to greet him.

Never give the baby patent medicines, as you do not know what they contain, and more than one baby has died as the result of some such preparation. When the mother puts a pacifier into her baby's mouth, she is

Continued on Page 46



BABY'S DECLARATION

We, the Better Babies, enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, rights as follows:

- Good health. Clean-living and clean-thinking parents.
- Diet suited to our age and development.
- Cool, pure water to drink between feedings.
- A daily bath in a tub of our own.
- Twenty hours of sleep each day until we are a month old, then 16 hours until we are 12 months old.
- A cool, quiet place to sleep by day and by night, with windows open.
- A daily ride in the fresh air when the weather permits.
- Quiet for our nerves. We do not want to be rocked, jugged or taken visiting.
- Protection from contagion. A baby does not need to have measles, whooping cough, or scarlet fever. We don't want any of these.
- A clean home and clean habits. We don't like to be dirty and we'll have good habits if we are started right. Don't spoil us.
- Protection from indiscriminate kissing. Tonsillitis, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and all kinds of infection can be communicated with a kiss.
- That our health shall not be endangered by paregoric, soothing syrup, patent medicines, colored candy, wooly toys, which harbor germs, or toys from which we can suck poisonous paint.
- Mother-love and intelligent care. Love without intelligence will not make us healthy. Intelligence without love will not make us happy. We want to be healthy, happy, better babies.

In testimony whereof we do hereby affix the Safer Boyhood Seal.

—Courtesy of Woman's Home Companion.



the second morning feeding. Have the room warm and everything in readiness; warm water at 100 degrees, castile soap, washcloth, towels, powder, cotton and vaseline and a clean outfit of clothes for the baby. Hold baby in the lap with its head over the tub or basin,

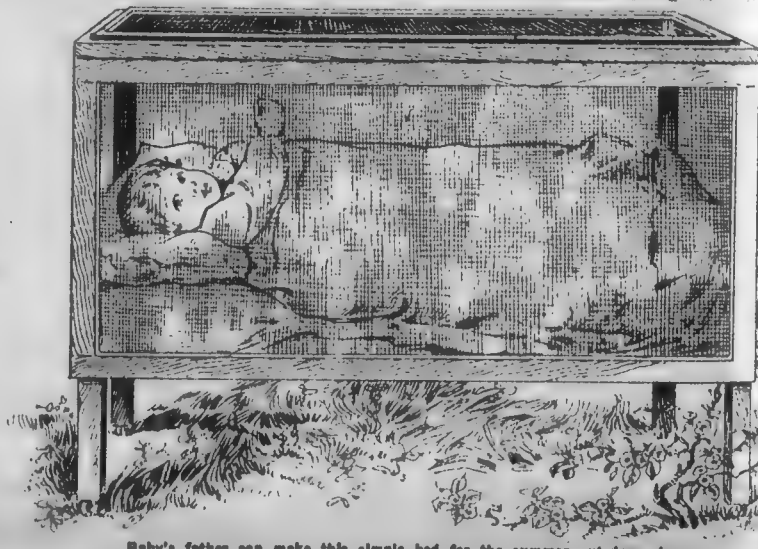
time without washing. Use white soap, boil them, and whenever possible, dry them in the sun.

Fresh Air And Exercise

In summer the baby can go out of doors the first week. In winter, if the weather is severe, it is often wise to wait many weeks. However, every day,



Arrangement of baby's bedroom to allow for fresh air without a draught.



Baby's father can make this simple bed for the summer out-door sleep.

Household Hints

Keeping Bread Moist

Many people complain that they do not enjoy brown bread; it dries so quickly. This difficulty may be overcome in winter, especially in a climate such as ours. As soon as the bread is baked and cooled, put it out to freeze, and keep frozen until wanted. Bring in a loaf at a time, thaw and place in the oven for a short time. In this way one can always have fresh brown bread.

In steaming velvet over a tea-kettle, insert a small funnel in the spout of the kettle. This will spread the steam over a larger surface, and the work may be accomplished more easily.

Fried Chicken de Luxe

A lady who is famous for her fried chicken told me recently the secret of its crisp, brown deliciousness. She sifts one-fourth teaspoonful of baking-powder into the flour, in which she dips the chicken before frying. I find that this procedure is equally as good for breaded dishes. I beat the baking-powder into the egg; the latter becomes thick and foamy, seems to hold more crumbs, and takes on a beautiful brown.

The "Baby Cure"

My husband and I, being childless and living on a ranch, decided to borrow a little one for a month last summer from an orphanage. She proved to be so amusing and lovable that the time lengthened into three months, and if business had not called us east, we would surely have adopted her. She was fat and rosy as you please and didn't want to return to "bad ole city." Upon our return we went in quest of our little girl, but someone else had taken her; so we brought home a little boy, and I assure you this kiddie does us as much good as the time in the country is doing him. Just try the "baby cure" for grouches and gloom-bugs, and I'm sure you'll soon forget there are such things.—Mrs. C. W. W.

"Let's Pretend"

"Let's pretend" or "let's 'tend" helps over many a hard place. Sometimes I think children's imaginations are the largest part of them. To children things are most attractive when they are most exaggerated. When there are vegetables to be eaten which are not particularly liked, little Betty pretends she's Peter Rabbit and that she is in Mr. McGregor's garden enjoying his "delicious" lettuce. How quickly the spinach, or whatever it happens to be, disappears! Then, when it is time to stop play, and get undressed, it is such fun to pretend that we are going off in a boat to "Blanket Bay," and to see who will get there first! The pajamas are the uniform that the captain of the boat wears; there is never any objection to getting ready for bed when we "pretend." There is no limit to the games that can be invented, and the children will think of new things every day. We often pretend that we live in a castle, and that the little brothers and sisters are royal princes and princesses. The kiddies think the royal people in their story books are very wonderful, and so when we play this game a sweet tone and gracious manner of expression are used invariably. It has considerably overcome the tendency to loud voices and to being rude to each other. The children are always happy while "pretending."

Sewing Helps

If any of you have as much trouble collecting your sewing material as I have, the following suggestion will meet with your approval:—

In our living room, where I do most of my mending and sewing, we have a long window-seat having a hinged cover. In the compartment underneath I keep my sewing, and on the inside of the cover I have fixed a tiny collapsible curtain rod, on which I string my spools of cotton, silk and darning cotton. When I sit down to sew I raise the cover, and so have all my thread in full view. Using this plan the sewing is

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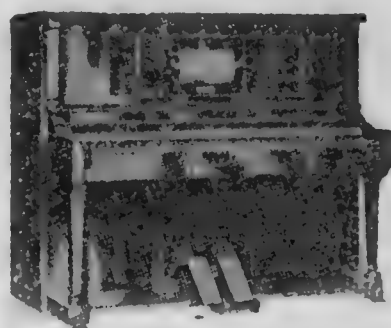
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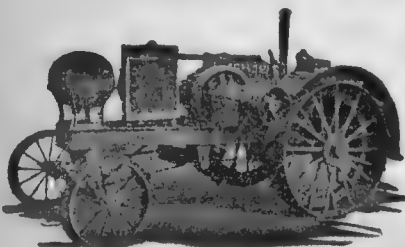
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quickly done and quickly put out of sight in the window-seat. The rod should be tested on a spool, to make sure that the hole in the latter will admit it; and the hooks on which the rod is fastened should be long enough to leave room for the thickest spool to turn easily.—Mrs. I. B.

Crocheted Doily-Edges

To finish neatly the round linen doilies with crocheted edge so much in vogue just now, cut a circular piece of the desired size from white linen, put it under the sewing-machine presser-foot, and, with needle unthreaded, stitch around the outside of the doily about an eighth of an inch from the edge. This will leave a row of perforations large enough to admit the crochet needle, and, being regularly spaced, will give the work a very neat finish.—Mrs. F. P. P.

How to Cook Jack-Rabbits

We live where jack-rabbits are plentiful, and yet few people here eat them, declaring they are too tough, but they are delicious prepared in the following manner: After breakfast I clean, cut up and flour each piece, placing them in a steam-tight cooking dish. Next I season with salt and pepper and put in a half-cupful of finely cut fat pork, one large onion and a cupful of water to one jack-rabbit. Then I cover tightly and put in the oven. At this time of the year our range is going all day, and while there is not a hot fire between breakfast and dinner-time, still we find the rabbit well cooked and juicy at noon, and far better than our beef roasts. Some of the jacks we have cooked have weighed as much as eight pounds. So you can see how they help to reduce the high cost of eating.—Mrs. C. L.

Little "Pies" for Little People

Use split milk crackers for crust. On each part spread apple-sauce or any other filling. Add a meringue, if desired, and brown in the oven, or use whipped cream. For "custard-pie" spread "crust" with blanc-mange and brown. With a sharp knife mark in "quarters." And one child may have a whole pie, or even two or three of them!—E. P. B.

Polishing Silver

Whiting is the foundation of most silver polishes. It is often wiser to buy or use simply whiting, which is cheaper and sometimes less injurious to the silver than more expensive polishes. Rub with a little whiting on a damp cloth, then polish with a dry cloth, wash and wipe dry. Never use ammonia in polishing silver, it is apt to injure the silver.

To Remove Onion Odor

Rub the hands thoroughly with salt, then wash them in clear water.

The thread for all buttonholes should be coarser by 20 than that used on the rest of the garment.

To make your biscuits break open evenly, roll your dough about half as thick as usual, fold over, run the rolling-pin over it once, and cut with biscuit-cutter.—H. A.

A Safer Babyhood

Continued from Page 44

laying the foundation for lack of self-control.

Avoid wheeling the baby carriage, or rocking the cradle, to put the baby to sleep. Once such a habit is formed it will be difficult to break. Train him correctly from the start, even if he cries for an hour for several days. If he is dry, no pin sticking him, and he has no colic, he will eventually drop off to sleep.

Sunshine is good for baby but not for his eyes. Do not let him look up directly into the sky. Never let strangers or children in the street play with your baby or with his toys. Avoid giving the baby toys which have been on the floor or handled by other children. Sooner or later they always get into his mouth.

In case the baby shows signs of illness, stop his feeding. Give him only warm water, and call the doctor. Sometimes a teaspoonful of castor oil or a rectal injection of a little soapy water will bring him around, but it is better to be on the safe side and have expert advice. A baby is too delicate and pre-

ious to be experimented on. Do not hesitate to tell even your best friend to leave baby alone.

There is a wide choice of books on the market today. Every mother should have a few of these books. The book department of The Grain Growers' Guide can supply the following:—"Caring for Baby," by Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, at 75 cents; "How to Care for the Baby," by that well-known specialist, Dr. Tweedell, at 85 cents; "The Care and Feeding of Children," by L. Emmett Holt, M.D., at \$1.00; "Short Talks with Young Mothers," by Charles Gilmore Kerley, M.D., at \$1.00; "Feeding and Care of the Baby," by F. Truby King, at 40 cents; "Mothercraft," by Sarah Comstock, at \$1.40; "The Meaning of Infancy," by John Fiske, at 40 cents.

Pianos

Every home should have a piano for the sake of its refining influence and the pleasure it adds to the daily life. That piano should be the

Heintzman & Co.

The World's Best Piano

For in spite of its superior worth and durability, it costs but little more than pianos of far less value.

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McLean

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE

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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large packet 10c. or 8 for 25c. SEWING EMERGENCY SILK

—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c. or 8 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth...\$ 5.00
Gold Crowns, 22k..... 5.00
Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

Dr. Parsons

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WINNIPEG
Over G.T.P. Railway Office

You don't need eyes in the back of your head to plow with a

MOLINE
Universal Tractor

Farm Women's Clubs

MESSAGE FOR MANITOBA W.S.G.G.A.

Now Roman is to Roman,
More hateful than a foe,
And the Tribunes beard the high,
And the Fathers grind the low,
As we wax hot in faction
In battle we wax cold
Wherefore men fight not, as they
fought

In the brave days of old.
On returning home from our Brandon convention I was delighted to see a report that a Russian force had been sent to the support of the French in the Western front, and more than that the Russian women had asked to be allowed to form a battalion of death and to go too. This was refused—but it struck me that the W.S.G.G.A. could form a battalion of life, and line up behind the Allies and pass them on food and more food. It is a little harder to feed our men on the altered rations, but our men acquiesce in the change and that opens the door of opportunity. I feel that we come back inspired to "speed up" on conservation of food. We know that there are 60 days before next harvest for which there is no wheat in sight, at least within reach. We have some idea of the risk that the available wheat has to contend against in transportation which may make the wheatless days many more. Let me appeal to the women of the West to slacken up on wheat, beef and bacon right now. Save for our men at the front now, that the possibility of famine for them may be obviated. We have rye flour, corn meal and many other substitutes that cannot be passed on to the trenches. Some are more expensive than wheat flour, but the men need wheat from us, not money. If we do feel that men have been withdrawn from the land to an inexcusable extent, our fighting men are not responsible, and our men will be our salvation. "She loves God most who serves man best." Western Women line up! With great hopes of growth during the coming year,

MRS. A. TOOTH,
Vice-Pres. W.S.G.G.A.

Eli, Man.

A VIEW OF RED CROSS WORK

Miss Isabel Noble, president of the Alberta Women's Institutes, has spent the winter in the south. She sends the following message to club women on the prairie: "Mere figures mean nothing, as we have many times been told, but when they run up into millions, they become interesting. We all have been watching with wonder the 'Big Red Cross Drive' that took place in the United States in December. Twenty-two million new members is no small number and when we know each member means a dollar to help on the work of Red Cross, we rejoice at the mammoth work, conducted in seemingly such an easy manner. System, they say, can do anything and we certainly must believe it. The United States has the largest number of Red Cross workers in the world. Japan comes second. That little weighty nation numbers nearly two million workers and they say with pride they intend to increase their effort.

"While in the States I was anxious to see with my own eyes the actual work the women were doing, so I visited the headquarters of the South-western division. Really, I imagined I was in a veritable bee hive for women with white aprons and Red Cross caps were everywhere in evidence, cutting out and making all sorts of Red Cross work. In the packing room box after box was being filled and sent on its way to relieve suffering soldiers. Yarn, I never dreamed there could be such an amount in one place. It was stored in a vault, some \$8,000 or \$10,000 worth I was told, and what a demand there was for it. In visiting the knitting room, I saw many kind, patient women teaching young girls and older women who all appeared more than anxious to master the art of knitting socks, helmets and sweaters. The demand for surgical bandages is so great that the women have been asked to knit only in the

evenings and to give their day time for making these most important bandages. We, in Canada, feel we have been working long and hard for Red Cross work, but our zeal must be doubled and our effort must continue. "Speed up" must be our motto, for this is the important work of the hour. I know our institute women have responded and are doing splendidly, but we must even do better, for we never will have it said of us "They did their 'wee bit' when our boys are doing their all."

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S WORK

The annual meeting of the women's section of the Wynyard Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday, January 18th, when the district director of the section, Mrs. Alex Wallace, of Guernsey, was present. The election of officers for the year took place, when Mrs. J. A. Walker was elected honorary president; Mrs. G. Halladay, president; Mrs. Phillip Rotzein, vice-president; Mrs. John Ludlow, secretary; and Mesdames Wm. Campbell, Merchant, E. C. Jackson, F. Eliason, James Wilcox, and G. S. Gudmundson, directors.

In the evening a joint meeting of the local and women's section was held, when Mrs. Wallace gave an excellent address on the work of the women's section, her remarks being greatly ap-

AUCTION SALE

Ever since the Red Cross Society has been sending out work our society has been receiving bundles of sewing. We work in connection with Calgary. We have in our local a committee of three whose duty it is to open these bundles, keep track of the work as it is taken out, and also pack and return work to Calgary when it is finished. I do not know the number of articles we have sewn in the year, but for busy farm women we are trying to do our share. We also get yarn from St. John's Ambulance for knitting. Since our last meeting one member has offered to use her knitting machine for knitting the legs of the socks, and those taking knitting will knit the feet. We have not tried this, but if it is practicable we will be able to do much more knitting.

We have tried several ways of raising money—concerts, picnics, dances, etc.—but this fall our secretary suggested that we try having a sale of anything people might wish to donate for the Red Cross fund. Some objected, myself among them, thinking that the work involved would be too heavy. But we went at it, divided our territory, and sent women out by twos to canvass everybody and see what we could do. There was scarcely a refusal to the re-

Peterborough, I make the following statement—

"On September 13, 1917, a statement was given to the press, signed by Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Mrs. A. Stevens, Mrs. T. A. Hamilton and myself, referring to the War Time Election Act. It appears that many thought my signature was given in my capacity as president of the National Council of Women. This is not the case, as the article was signed by me personally and was in no way authorized either by the council or by its executive committee."

SOCIAL SIDE EMPHASIZED

On January 8, the Nulli Secundus local held its annual meeting for the election of officers. We decided to make it a rally night and social evening to stimulate more interest, to renew membership and also to encourage new members. The women's section now numbers 27, two new members having joined.

After the business was through and the year's reports read a turkey supper was served by the women members, followed by a whist drive and a selection of songs, recitations, etc., rendered by members. The kindly good will of our men members was shown at the close of the evening when the remainder of a box of apples was put up for auction. The repeated sales of the box, as each buyer returned it to be resold, amounted to \$12, the money to be devoted to our Red Cross Fund. Much credit is due to our president, Ray Ruggles, on his merit as an auctioneer.

We have a debate arranged for our next meeting and in the future we plan to devote more time to the social side of our meetings. On the return of our secretary-treasurer, who is spending the winter in the East, we are looking forward to an interesting and useful year's work.

ALICE M. BERTRAM,

Acting sec. W.S.G.G.A.

Piapot, Sask.

OFFERS HELP FOR CLUB

Miss Irma Stocking, former secretary of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers sends the following message to Saskatchewan club workers:—

"To the friends who expressed their sympathy for me because of my ill-health during the past half-year, I desire to send my deepest thanks and sincere wishes for their happiness and success, in their club work during the coming year. Their expressions of friendly sympathy gave me a most delightful sensation and made my period of resting-up seem less tedious, although I cannot consider resuming the work of secretary. I shall be at the convention and hope to meet the representatives of every women's section of the association. I know from past requests for help in preparing papers on subjects to read at club meetings, that many find it difficult to procure suitable material for such papers. I have the time now and will be glad to be of assistance to anyone in outlining subjects. Best wishes to all the Saskatchewan Women G.G.A.'s."

THOUSANDS FOR RED CROSS

One of the best reports of the patriotic work of any club for the year 1917 has come in from the Wolseley Homemakers' Club. The report reads as follows:—

"The club and its helpers have raised the sum of \$4,569.98 during the year for war purposes, of which \$3,600 in cash was sent away, and there was also sent, 505 pairs of socks, 133 shirts, 13 pairs wristlets and 2 mufflers.

"Miss Henderson, who attended the girls' convention held at the university in June, gave the Homemakers' Club a well-thought out report of the convention, and demonstrated to them the canning of vegetables."

A SPLENDID LIBRARY

The secretary of the Davidson Homemakers' Club, Mrs. W. H. Chatwin sent in an excellent report of the annual meeting. It was held on December 20. The money disbursed during the year



The Office of the Wynyard G.G.A. include a Rest Room for the Women.

The rest room and club room of the W.S.G.G.A. is also in this building. The entrance is by the side door. This is a splendid example of the co-operation between our farm men and farm women.

preciated by all who were present. Refreshments were served by the women at the close of the evening, and everyone left feeling that the evening had been profitably spent.

The Wynyard women have so far contributed \$18 towards the ambulance which the women's section is giving for overseas service.

PLAN OF WORK

Mrs. McNaughtan, as secretary of the W.S.G.G.A. asks that each local secretary fill in the following report form and return to her:—

1. Name of Women's Section; 2. President's address; 3. Secretary's address; 4. Number of members; 5. What speakers have you had; 6. Have you reported your meetings to the provincial secretary; 7. Have you assisted in organizing any new section; 8. What other organizations do you co-operate with; 9. What civic problems are you studying; 10. Have you a library; 11. What social service have you done in regard to (a) Prohibition, (b) work among non-English, (c) Along purity; 12. Have you agitated for a municipal hospital, district nurse or medical inspections in schools; 13. What have you done for the children; 14. What is the butter, poultry and egg situation; 15. Have you instituted a labor saving campaign; 16. Amounts contributed: (a) Red Cross, (b) Patriotic Fund (c) Belgian Relief, (d) Y.M.C.A. Military department, (e) Returned soldiers, (f) Blue Cross, (g) social service work, (h) P.E.F.B. (i) Other purposes; 17. Soldiers' comforts; 18. Other relief work.

quest. The following articles were offered: Pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons, a pony, all kinds of vegetables, cured pork, bread, butter, pies, cakes, socks, mitts, a stove, house plants, fancy work and, as the sale bills say, other articles too numerous to mention. Some preferred giving cash, which was not refused. A licensed auctioneer offered his services free. We served sandwiches, cake and coffee during the afternoon, and we realized the sum of \$460 for our Red Cross work. We are sending \$150 to the prisoners of war fund, the remainder to the medical department.

Our district is not large, being about seven miles long by three wide, and the work proved very interesting. I think our greatest work has been in the gathering together of our farm women on common ground, learning that no matter what our religion or our nationality, we are all women together with the same questions to settle, feeling sympathy for each other and trying our best to help each other.

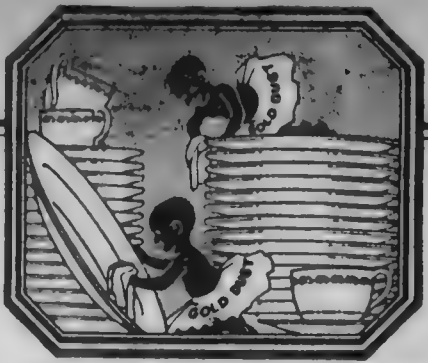
LUCY A. ROSS, Secy.

Duhamel U.F.W.A., Alta.

WAR TIME ELECTION ACT

The following copy of Mrs. Torrington's statement will clear up a misunderstanding which occurred regarding the National Council of Women, with which the Saskatchewan W.G.G.A. is affiliated—

"By request of the executive committee of the National Council of Women at their recent meeting in



A time thief —caught by Gold Dust

Grease is what holds dirt together and, if you let it, this grease will steal your household time—hours and hours and hours of it. But don't let it. Instead let Gold Dust dissolve the grease and save your time.

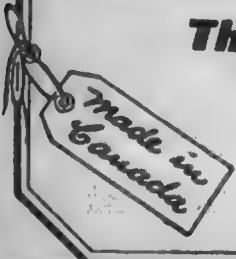
Just try washing some greasy dishes with Gold Dust. See how much time Gold Dust will save—because it more quickly dissolves the grease.

Save still more time by using Gold Dust for any kind of troublesome household dirt, such as finger marks on woodwork, or grease-spots on the kitchen floor.

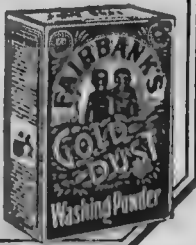
For time-saving results there's nothing like Gold Dust. For sale everywhere in large and small packages.

GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner

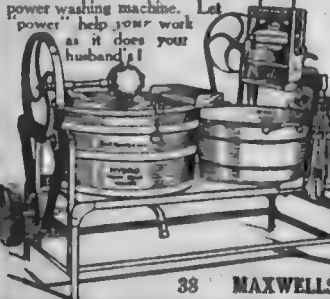


THE FAIRBANK COMPANY
LIMITED, MONTREAL



Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-up power washing machine. Let power help your work as it does your husband's!



Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—

simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tab size; operated equally well by 1/2 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

38 MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. U ST. MARYS, Ont.



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Gold Standard

The Chaffless COFFEE

Imparts a new
delight to any meal

Gold Standard Mfg.
Company
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Send Your
Name and
Address for
free Recipe
book of 110
Pages.

33

amounted to \$2,456.25. Of this, \$2,204.39 was sent to the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, \$50.05 to the French Red Cross and \$25 to the British Red Cross; \$176.81 was spent for supplies. The club sent to headquarters 500 mouth wipes, 2 night shirts, 37 pairs pyjamas, 9 surgical shirts, and 189 pairs of socks; 84 of these pairs were sent to local soldiers in Christmas boxes. There is on hand to begin the year with, 29 pairs of socks, 2 pairs pyjamas and 1 surgical shirt. The Red Cross helpers and the Reber Womens' Union both help the club in its Red Cross work. The library committee reported that there were 361 books on hand and several more were still to come from the university and a few from a local bookseller. Thirty-six dollars was received during the year for the library upkeep and the amount expended was \$21.51. Because the annual meeting of the Homemakers' Club has been changed from November until April, it was decided that the same officers should remain until the next annual meeting. In Davidson the Red Cross work formerly undertaken by the Homemakers' Club has been taken up by the town and Mrs. Gardiner was chosen to represent the Homemakers in the new society.

COMMUNITY INFLUENCE Second Prize Story

The value to the community of a woman's club can hardly be over-estimated. One drop in a bucket of water is seemingly very small and unnoticed, yet it has its important place, when considering the whole. So it is with a woman's daily round of duties. Taken separately many tasks may seem small and their result undecided, yet when viewing the whole we realize how each has its own peculiar niche, and if empty how incomplete the whole would be. The club gatherings bring the women together on a common ground in a way no other gathering does. The home and the duties around that home have here first place in discussion and here it is we find that those little tasks which so often seem irksome and not worth while have also their place in our neighbor's life. The extension of sympathy and exchange of ideas is very helpful to homemakers, for after all it is the small things which really count and if we successfully master those, why we are in a fit condition to meet the bigger things as they come into our lives.

At our meetings we have had several papers written and read by our school teachers on the different relations that do, or should, exist between the home and the school. By these papers our teachers have shown us what valuable help parents might give; how for a successful community spirit there should be sympathy and understanding between parents, pupils and teachers. We are told that children are a nation's greatest asset, we hear coupled together "the home, the school, the state." Comparatively few of our women have stopped to consider this, and all it might mean to the future. If these papers heard at these meetings make us think, or better still make us act, has not the club accomplished something really worth while?

Women who cared little to emphasize the social side of the value of a club have responded to another call, the call of duty which the present terrible conditions in Europe have thrust upon us. They realize the value of organization, of unity in energies. The woman's club has been a channel through which has passed many large sums of money and supplies for different patriotic purposes. The woman's organization has a firm footing, a better recognition from all classes at the present time than it had previous to this war.

As a branch of the Manitoba Agricultural College the Home Economic Societies have had the benefit of demonstrations of professionals on different subjects. The ladies of our community have especially enjoyed the visits of these demonstrators. We have had the dressmaker, milliner, canner and lessons on home nursing and cookery. If it is of value that the women make their own dresses and head-gear and are better house keepers than formerly why then our woman's club must receive a large share of the credit. We have had demonstrations on "first aid" and hints on "what to do until the doctor comes."



**Stylish
Shoes**
Popularly
Priced

Price
Delivered
\$7.75

State Size
When
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This is a line of shoe we are showing in our 1918 Spring and Summer Catalogue. It is one of the most popular designs on the market today and the price we ask for it represents very remarkable value. If you bought it in Winnipeg at the present time you would pay \$10.00.

The shoe illustrated is made in English walking style with nine inch top of Havannah brown kid. It has receding toe and military heel as shown; also Rinex sole; Good-year-welted. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7.
Price Delivered, **\$7.75**
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THE S. H. BORBRIDGE CO.
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Baby's Own Soap



Vegetable fats and natural flower extracts give **BABY'S OWN SOAP** its wonderfully softening and aromatic lather. Sold everywhere.

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SEED PRICE LIST

Good seed scarce. Make sure now. Plan your field and garden crops now. Our new catalog will help. Post card to-day brings copy by return.

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For Better Butter

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Surely such information is of great value to the woman on the prairie if it can be applied at the critical times in cases where the doctor is hard to reach. We have had practical advice as to the care of house plants and gardens encouraging us to improve our surroundings; we have had papers on the value of good pictures; discussions on current literature, trying to introduce more and better reading matter into our community. Of course the result is not marked but if only a tiny seed has been planted which will bear a harvest some day, why then the woman's club should indeed be praised.

Last but not least is the value a club can be in developing hitherto unknown talent of its members. From a few words spoken tremulously we gain confidence and are in time able to express ourselves clearly and intelligently taking our proper place in the community and not ranking with those in the poet's mind when he penned these words.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

M. GERRAND,
Miniota, Man. Pres. H.E.S.

W.S.G.G.A. AMBULANCE FUND.

Mrs. John McNaughton, secretary of the Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A., sends in the following account of the ambulance fund up to date:—

"Owing to a mistake in reading cost of ambulance at \$600 instead of \$600 our fund is not complete. Will every farm woman take hold and help make up the required amount as soon as possible. There must be a large number of our Women Grain Growers who could, with a little effort, send me \$10 each towards such a splendid cause. Reports from the front tell what a message of cheer and sympathy is conveyed in the special emblems on the ambulances donated by various bodies.

"Just imagine our W.G.G.A. Ambulance carrying hourly our token of comfort. Will everyone interested in our work make a mental note to send a cheque, money order or registered letter at the very first opportunity.

"Amounts previously acknowledged, \$550.00; Cheviot W.G.G.A., \$31.00; Cleveland H.M.C. (2nd sub.), \$4.00; Keeler W.G.G.A., \$22.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Evans, Nutana, \$10.00; Economy W.G.G.A., \$61.20; Rebecca W.G.G.A. (Netherhill), \$15.00; Poplar View G.G.A., \$5.00; Pontiac W.G.G.A., \$10.00; Mr. Andrew Doeg, Woodlawn Grain Growers', \$5.00; Elbow W.G.G.A., \$25.00, making a total to date of \$738.20. "Pearl Lake W.G.G.A. has sent in a splendid cheque for \$54.20."

CLUB BRIEFS

The plans for an inter-provincial council of the three farm women's organizations are forging ahead. Alberta and Manitoba have already taken the initial steps. When one recalls the progressive spirit of the Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A. one knows that it is only because that province has not yet held its convention that Saskatchewan's voice has not been heard on the matter.

You will find the second prize story in our recent competition somewhere on this page. It was written by Mrs. Gerrand of the Miniota Home Economics society, and illustrates the point that those things which make the club of most value to the community cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Do not fail to read Mrs. Gerrand's story.

When you have been unable to get someone to prepare a paper for your club meeting, choose stories of active clubs from The Guide's Farm Women's Club Page and have them read. They contain practical information and experience and are sure to prove a stimulus to others.

Mrs. McNaughton is in receipt of the following contributions for the Red Cross Fund, Crestwynd W.G.G.A., \$20; and Women members of Winslow G.G.A., \$50.

If you have photographs or snapshots of your club at work or of your club members The Guide will be pleased to receive them and publish them on the Farm Women's Club page.

PLACE YOUR SEED ORDER
WITH
CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
Call or Write for Catalogue
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Limited
WINNIPEG CANADA



**CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

Children prefer it to the most expensive butter. Why not save money by using more of this syrup?

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—3 lb. Glass Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FIRST AID IN THE KITCHEN

Mends Leaks in Granite, Tin, Aluminum, etc., in two minutes without tools. Saves a kettle for half a cent. At dealers or from us, 14 cents.

VOL-PEEK

EARN \$1 TO \$2 A DAY AT HOME

Help to meet the big demand for Hosiery for us and your Home trade.

Industrious persons provided with profitable, full-time employment on Auto-Knitters. Experience and distance immaterial.

Write for particulars, rates of pay etc. Send 3 cents in stamps.

Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co. Ltd.
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Alteration Sale

\$30,000 Worth of PIANOS

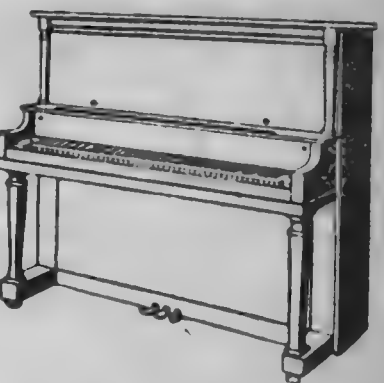
Must be cleared from our floors by March 1st. Extensive alterations, planned to secure more adequate facilities for handling the enormous growth of our business, forces us to clear our floors to permit of this work being done. Entire stock consisting of such standard makes as

Gerhard-Heintzman, Martin-Orme, Sherlock-Manning, Haines Bros., and Ennis & Co.

reduced to a point where you gain and we lose.

Regular \$800.00 Instruments, with Bench	\$485.00
Regular \$550.00 Instruments, with Bench	\$437.00
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Regular \$425.00 Instruments, with Stool	\$318.00
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Slightly Used and Second Hand Pianos, ranging from



\$125.00 to \$250.00

One only, Williams' New Scale \$550.00
Player-Piano, mahogany case

One only, Weber N.Y. Pianola \$620.00
Player, regular \$1,000.00. Sale Price

Sale Opens Tuesday, Feb. 12th.

Closes Thursday, Feb. 28th.

Terms convenient for purchaser may be arranged, freight paid, to any station in Saskatchewan. Special attention to correspondence.

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P.O. Box 105, Regina, Sask.
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



SPLENDID CONTRIBUTIONS COMING

Many splendid poems are coming in for the last competition I announced. I am beginning to think that the boys and girls of the Young Canada Club write better poetry than prose. For some time we have been out of Blue Cross pins, but as soon as there are more I shall be glad to send them to those who earn them.

The contributors for this week are:—
 Alex. MacDonald, Fitzmaurice, Sask. .25
 Beryl Scowler, Hazel Ridge, Man. .50
 Kitty Wilson, Indian Head, Sask. .25
 Lenore Holtslander, Darmody, Sask. .30
 Rose Bowering, Summerberry, Sask. .25
 Marjory G. Spence, Chattwood, Sask. .25
 Leslie Williams, Drinkwater, Sask. .50
 Willie Williams, Drinkwater, Sask. .25
 Ellen Williams, Drinkwater, Sask. .25

DIXIE PATTON

WHERE IS THE LAND OF DOO?

I have followed the doings of the Young Canada Club with great interest, and especially the antics of the Doo Dads. They are such funny little creatures, with their long ears and little nobby horns. I was wondering last week if the Doo Dads had an orchestra, or if they could play any instrument. Will you please tell me where the wonderland of Doo is? I have asked several people who have studied geography, and none of them seem to be able to tell me. Will you please tell me if Doo Dads travel or not, and if so, what points do they call at? I will be glad to hear from you or to have a reply through the Young Canada Club page in The Guide. I am 10 years old.

ALEXANDER EASTON.

HAS SHETLAND PONY

I enjoy reading your letters in The Guide. I enjoy looking at the Doo Dads. I have a little Shetland pony. I call her Maud. I drive her to school in the summer time. We have a driver called Daisy. My little Shetland pony is afraid of automobiles. I am two miles from school, and am in grade two. We

had a Christmas tree, in which I took part.

CATHERINE CASKEY.
 Macdonald, Man.

HELPS BLUE CROSS

I love to read and look at the Doo Dads. I think they are comical little fellows. This is my first letter to the club, and I wish to become a member. I like horses very much. We have 10, counting the colts. I think the horses at the front ought to be cared for, and I am sending 50 cents for the Blue Cross fund. Wishing your club much success.

BERYL SCOLAR.

Hazel Ridge, Man.

A RUNAWAY

I have been reading the Young Canada Club page for quite a long time, and I thought I would join it, because I like the Doo Dads and stories so much. I am going to tell you about a runaway.

In the morning we went to school and it was a lovely morning. About two o'clock in the afternoon it began to storm, and at four o'clock, when we went home, it was so stormy that we couldn't see the horse in front of us. When we came quite a piece from the school house we tipped, and the horse ran away. The cutter got broken, the horse got stuck in a snow-drift, and when my sister was going to unhitch and let the horse go home she froze her hands, and I froze my face; the others didn't freeze themselves. When I got up I had lost my cap, but I found

it again. After we got home, my father and mother got the cutter.

ESTHER WENMAN.
 Percival, Sask.

LIVES IN TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

I have been very interested in the Young Canada Club, so I thought I would like to join it. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross. I am with my sister as a companion, who is teaching in a non-English speaking district. We have a teacher's residence and board ourselves. Wishing the club every success,

FLORENCE JOHNSON.

Hazelridge, Man.

A MAGIC PASSWORD

There was once an old fairy whose name was Lady May. She was very beautiful. She lived on the river side and she loved to watch the pretty flowers on the edge and to watch the ships on the water. She had many adventures. There lived in the fairies' neighborhood a wicked dwarf, who constantly tried to capture this beautiful fairy, Lady May. One day when she was down by the river, this wicked dwarf captured her. He bound her in chains and turned her in his prison, where she lived very wretchedly for a year. The only thing that could take her out were her magic pass-words "Behold me." The dwarf thought sure that no one knew her magic password, but one day a little boy came to the gate and said "Behold me," and that freed the fairy. The little lad had been look-

ing for her for a long time, and suspected that was where she was, and went to find her. One day she captured the dwarf and put him in prison, where in a few years he died, and this rid the fairies in that country from a very cruel enemy. But one day what do you suppose happened? When she was out along the river a ship came up and took her into the ship and sailed off, and this lovely old fairy was never seen again.

MARGARET CAMPBELL.
 Kindersley, Sask.

RAISES BABY BEEF

This is the first time I have written to your paper. I like the Doo Dads very much. I went about 50 miles across the Saskatchewan river two weeks ago. I had a splendid time. We got one fish. We were away six and a half days. We had three calves, and mother said she would give me one that was nearly dead. One of the others was too well fed. I fed them up and gave them two milk, but one would not get better. One morning father came back from feeding the cows and said it was dead. The others seemed to be alright. My calf got sick and would not eat, and he died very soon. The other is still alive and is running about, and I don't think has any notion of dying. Wishing your club every success,

GEORGE ISAACS.
 Hewitt Landing, Sask.

DOESN'T APPROVE OF DOC. SAW-BONES

I am writing a story for the Young Canada Club. A week ago, at a wedding, three of us boys caught some sparrows in an old stable. We took them into the house for fun. Unfortunately, one got loose and flew straight to a "world light," breaking the mantle and burning the feathers of the sparrow's head. All the guests were surprised. The Doo Dads are very interesting, but I would not like to be operated on by Doc. Sawbones.

FRANK FALUSI.
 Esterhazy, Sask.

AFTER THE SNOW STORM IN THE WONDERLAND OF DOO

There has been another snow storm in the Wonderland of Doo. Aren't the Doo Dads enjoying it? Some are having lots of fun on their toboggans, hand sleighs and skis. Others are into mischief, as usual. One little fellow has put a big snow ball on the old Doo Dads' chimney and is smoking him out. Another is dropping a snowball on the poor old fellow's head. That young rascal has knocked off an icicle and it has fallen right on Percy Haw Haw's head. Poor old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is in trouble. Two of them are rolling him down hill in a huge snowball. Smiles, the Clown, is serving refreshments. He is calling out "Sausages, all hot." But they are having such a big time that they don't seem to want his sausages. One little mischief is throwing a snowball at him. That young fellow has made a snow man. It looks like Flannelfeet, the Cop, who got terribly angry at this and was rushing over to arrest the Doo Dad when another, on a hand sleigh, ran right under him and up he went in the air. He is sure to get hurt but here comes old Doc. Sawbones to give him first aid. The Doo Dads seem to enjoy their winter sports as much as ordinary little boys do.



Mail Bag

Continued from Page 35

U. S. gets ship-building under way to the extent that she can go south of the equator for wheat.

It has been reported that India, Australia, and the Argentina have 242 million bushels of wheat now, with another harvest at hand. If the U.S. succeeds in building 6,730,000 tons of shipping capacity by January 1, 1919, as has been reported she expects to do, will she not be able to go south for wheat?

I say come on with men and tractors and help us keep down the wheat and produce more wheat at the same time, and if there is any time to spare break prairie for next year.

T. E. BATES.

Pretty Valley, Sask.

HANDLING RESOLUTIONS

Editor, Guide: May I be allowed a little space in your valuable paper to call the attention of other locals and conventions to a resolution which was tabled without discussion at the Rose-town convention. Now, though I admit that this resolution was probably not put in the best form possible, still I think it at least merited discussion, inasmuch as it was an attempt to apply to our G.G.A. that principle which we as grain growers have so often affirmed, namely, direct legislation.

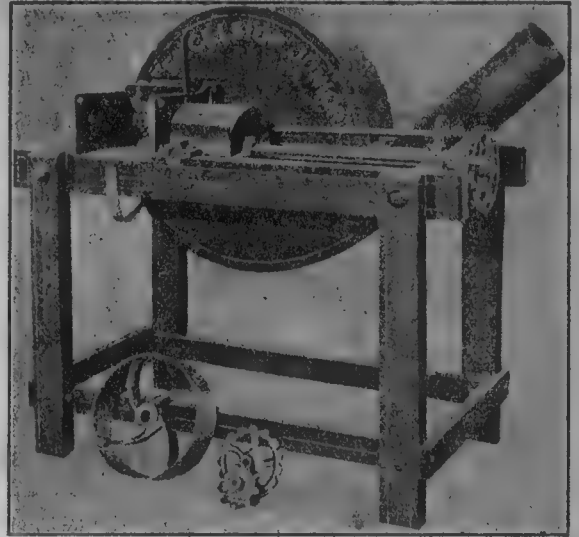
By our present method of deciding all questions at our main convention we have but copied the existing parliamentary system, and will be liable to find the same mistakes arise. Moreover, we have in our convention the further difficulty to deal with that many districts owing to greater distance and inconvenient train service are not as well represented as those adjacent to the city in which the convention is held. It is possible in convention as in parliament for a knot of able men to control the policy of the association, even though such policy might be at variance with the wishes of the majority of the members. Should

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such a state of affairs ever exist and the policy decided on be not in accord with the real wish of the farmers it would be seriously detrimental to the association. I might go further, for were the question one of great importance it would mean the doom of the association as a farmers' movement.

This resolution was aimed to prevent this and to make the members themselves the court of last appeal: to demand in fact on all matters of policy affecting the association a referendum to its people.

M. N. DICKSON.

The following is the resolution in question:

Be it resolved that all resolutions to be discussed at the main convention shall be distributed to the various locals in time to permit of discussion at both local and district conventions.

Further resolved that the resolutions passed by the district conventions shall be forwarded to the main convention with the majority and minority votes appended and if the total number of votes in favor be greater than the total number of votes against such resolution shall be considered passed without further discussion.

Further resolved that the resolutions brought forward by the district conventions, if passed with a high minority vote at the main convention shall be distributed to the locals previous to the district conventions in the year following.

M. N. DICKSON.

Wiseton, Sask.

APPROVES PRICE FIXING

Editor, Guide:—I saw in the Guide some time ago that some were dissatisfied with the price of wheat being set, but I have failed to hear of one complaint. On the contrary, every person here seems satisfied and a great deal more fall work was done, as we were assured that the price would not drop. Other years we were all anxious to get our grain to market, as the early market was generally the best. Those near town got the advantage of getting the grain to market, while others from six to twelve miles could not and when we would start to haul the elevators were very often filled. This year the wheat went in gradually and no person was worrying about the price. The year 1915 fooled a lot of us, leaving our fall work to rush our grain to market to get the high price, but that year the price went up.

About alien labor, I think something should be done. Last fall we were held up for \$5.00 per day. If the price is not fixed I think it should be. I have talked to a few about the matter and they all agree it is too high a price.

E. D. LEGARD.

Glenside, Sask.

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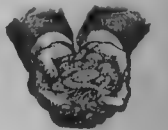
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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, February 11, 1918)

Oats—Since a week ago the high point for May futures has been 87 7-16, and the low point 86 1/4. This is a very narrow range of prices for a week's business, and indicates well the dullness of the market and the lack of futures. The demand for cash oats has been steady and offerings have been light. Spread on the various grades, as compared with future prices, have not changed much. 2 C.W.'s on Saturday were in poorer demand and traded at 1 cent less premium than on previous days. The demand was curtailed somewhat on Saturday by the closing of many offices in Ontario and Quebec cities for the "heathen" day. The movement of grain is held up now for three days by government regulation.

Barley—New high records have been made in prices last week, both for futures and for cash delivery. The highest point was reached on Wednesday. During the latter half of the week there was some reaction and at the close on Saturday top grades showed a slight decline from a week ago, with demand much slower.

Flax has been quite steady and inactive. Prices have worked slightly higher during the week.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	5	6	7	8	9	11	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May 86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
July 85 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Flax—								
May 330 1/4	332 1/4	333 1/4	332 1/4	332 1/4	335 1/4	334 1/4	330 1/4	200 1/4
July								

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Feb. 8, 1918.—

Wheat

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	15,007.20
1 Nor.	1,450,637.50
2 Nor.	900,074.20
3 Nor.	819,454.50
No. 4	452,507.30
Others	1,835,064.30
This week	5,414,024.30
Last week	5,927,821.30

Decrease	Increase
453,797.00	388,376.00
Oats	
1 C.W.	5,395.30
2 C.W.	421,714.28
3 C.W.	274,726.33
Ex. 1 fd.	577,037.31
Others	3,597,264.70
This week	4,876,041.22
Last week	4,688,140.25

Increase	Decrease
187,900.28	33,312.28
Barley	
Ex. 3 C.W.	3,776.42
3 C.W.	273,980.28
4 C.W.	568,103.41
Rej.	138,817.16
Feed	167,767.26
Others	81,714.26
This week	1,234,160.35
Last week	1,215,640.37

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Rail	1,042,176	123,571	70,101
1917—Rail	303,193	108,651	2,500

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	5,474,024	4,876,041
East. Can. Term.	5,534,549	2,294,217
Total	11,008,573	7,170,258

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	170 1/2	167 1/2	162 1/2	153 1/2	133 1/2	107 1/2			

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, February 5 to February 11, inclusive

Date	Feed	Wheat	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4CW	Barley	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3 CW
Feb. 5	171	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	160	155	130	130	325 1/2	322 1/2	304 1/2	304 1/2
6	171	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	159	154	130	130	327 1/2	323 1/2	306 1/2	306 1/2
7	171	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	159	154	130	130	328 1/2	324 1/2	307 1/2	307 1/2
8	171	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	156 1/2	151 1/2	128	128	327 1/2	323 1/2	306 1/2	306 1/2
9	171	88 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	155 1/2	150 1/2	128	128	328 1/2	324 1/2	307 1/2	307 1/2
11	171	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	156 1/2	151 1/2	125	125	329 1/2	325 1/2	308 1/2	308 1/2
Week ago	172	89 1/4	84 1/4	83 1/4	80 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	158 1/2	153 1/2	130	130	325	321	304	304
Year ago	95	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	95	90	78	78	254	251	235 1/2	235 1/2

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 9	Year ago	Toronto Feb. 8	Calgary Feb. 9	Chicago Feb. 6	St. Paul Feb. 9
Cattle						
Choice steers	10.50-11.75	9.50-10.00	11.25-11.75	10.00-10.35	13.00-14.50	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers	9.00-10.50	9.00-9.50	10.25-11.75	9.50-10.00	11.00-13.00	9.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-8.75	6.50-9.00	8.00-10.25	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.00	6.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00-10.00	6.75-7.50	9.00-10.00	8.50-9.75	10.25-11.50	8.50-9.50
Medium to good cows	8.00-9.00	5.50-6.50	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	8.75-10.00	7.50-8.50
Common cows	7.00-8.00	4.00-5.00	7.50-8.00	7.00-7.75	7.75-8.50	7.00-7.50
Canners	5.00-8.00	3.75-4.25	5.00-5.40	4.50-6.50	6.75-7.00	6.00-6.35
Good to choice heifers	10.00-11.00	7.50-8.50	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.75	9.00-12.00	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	9.00-9.75	6.00-7.00	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.25	7.75-8.75	6.35-7.75
Best oxen	8.50-9.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.50	7.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	7.00-8.00	4.75-5.50	6.25-8.00	6.00-7.00	7.75-9.25	6.35-8.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.75-8.50	6.00-6.75	8.00-9.50	7.50-9.00	7.25-11.00	7.00-10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-7.50	6.00-6.75	6.50-9.00	7.00-7.85	8.00-9.50	7.00-8.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.25	13.50	18.75	18.70	16.15-17.35	16.00-16.25
Light hogs	13.00-15.50	10.00-10.50			15.80-17.30	
Heavy sows	13.00-14.00	8.00			15.50-15.80	
Stags	10.00-12.00	6.00-6.50			11.25-13.00	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-15.50	11.75-12.25	15.00-18.75	15.00-16.00	16.50-17.60	12.00-16.75
Best killing sheep	10.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-15.00	12.50-15.00	8.50-13.00	7.00-13.00

the position is so difficult that all mills are now under control of the government."

C.N.R. MUST DIVERT WHEAT

Order No. 30 of the board of grain supervisors for Canada orders that the Canadian Northern Railway Company unload into the government elevator at Saskatoon for account of the Wheat Export Company.

(a) All cars of wheat shipped east, which are present in transit on its lines west of Warman.

(b) All cars of wheat shipped east from points on the Carlton, Shellbrook, Sturgeon River, Vermilion, Edmonton, Battle River, Alliance and Battleford (points west of Warman) subdivisions on its lines.

The Wheat Export Company, Limited, will pay a diversion charge of one cent per bushel in addition to the fixed price for all wheat so diverted. This order does not apply to cars of wheat which are at present in transit consigned to flour mills.

This order covers the movement of wheat on the Canadian Northern Railway as above from Feb. 8, 1918, to Feb. 23, 1918, inclusive, unless sooner withdrawn.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A bulge in receipts the latter half of last week broke steer prices 25 to 40 cents on the bulk of offerings, excepting prime lots which held fully steady to the record January prices established at the close of that month. For the full week the market closed with an advance of 35 to 50 cents of the previous week's depressed week-end markets. Prime heavy steers sold up to \$14.30 Thursday, and we sold prime 1,270 lb. steers Friday at \$13.90, both sales new high marks on their respective classes for this season of the year. The week's run was 51,188, curtailed largely by new blockades of snow and also the severe declines enforced the previous week when 84,616 cattle got in.

Monday's cattle run totalled 15,828 head. The market was generally steady with Friday and Saturday of last week, but its activity was hampered by severely cold weather and late arrival of trains. While there was a fair sprinkling of beef steer sales up to \$13 and above, choice bullocks were scarce, the best here selling at \$13.90, although prime heavy beefs carried a nominal value on up to \$14.25 to \$14.50. Strong weight cattle had the call but anything with a decent beef covering got fair action. Stocker and light feeder cattle of both sexes were relatively slow, country demand still being confined to very small volume. Best cattle here sold at \$14.15, being 25 cents higher than Monday's best sale. Bulk of the day's trading was on a \$11.25 to \$12.50 basis.

Wednesday's cattle receipts were considerably below expectancy, late estimates placing the fresh supply at 9,000 head, but there were close to 5,000 head in the pens from the preceding session, a good many of which arrived too late to be sold that day, and the demand was well met. Buyers' expectancy of a free marketward movement the latter half of the week, now that the weather has moderated and the traffic situation is improving, a rather sluggish beef market, and the approach of the Lenten season, which starts next Wednesday, were adverse influences that contributed to a slow trade. Buyers seemed to be well filled up with the higher priced cattle of strong weight and, although we sold one load early at \$13.25 that showed strength, the general trade on steers selling from \$12 up was dull and droopy. Below this figure sales were generally steady.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 9.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 1,852; calves, 47; sheep and lambs, 19; hogs, 6,339.

Cattle prices are just about steady with last week and not enough choice cattle coming in to supply the local demands. Calves found a steady market at 7 cents to 9 cents. Very few sheep and lambs are coming forward. They are selling at from 12 cents to 15 1/4 cents. The hog market was strong all week closing at \$18.25.

CALGARY

Calgary, Feb. 9.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 659; cattle, 1,812; hogs, 3,474; and sheep, 68. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 201; cattle, 823; hogs, 3,555; and sheep, 343.

The cattle market held pretty steady this week with top steers selling 15 to 25 cents lower, but good fat cows and heifers were fully 25 cents higher. Fairly good heavy killing steers were sold at \$10 to \$10.35, with some lighter steers 950 to 1050 lbs. at \$9.50 to \$10. Fat cows and heifers are in good demand and all the buyers are open to buy. Choice fat heifers and cows realized \$9.25 to \$9.75, with medium \$8.50 to \$9.25 and common killing cows \$8 to \$8.50. Cutters and canners \$4.50 to \$6.50. Bull sales were slightly lower and it took extra choice ones to bring 8 cents, the bulk selling \$7 to \$7.75. No oxen were offered, but they would probably sell at \$9 for tops. There was a brisk demand for stocker steers and a number of 900 lb. steers sold at \$9, while good yearlings would bring around \$3.75. Calves are selling readily from \$38 to \$42, with a few extra choice ones selling somewhat higher. Stock cows were pretty well all picked up at prices ranging from \$55 to \$75. The cattle market picked up somewhat before the end of the week, but owing to an embargo which it is understood the government is placing on outgoing shipments there is a possibility of at least a temporary lowering in price. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.

The milder weather resulted in a heavy run of hogs and the receipts at Calgary was the largest received for sometime. Early week hogs sold at \$18.65, with Thursday's hogs taking a jump to \$19. The expected slump, however, occurred on Friday and with no competitive bidding commission men were forced to sell at \$18.50. Top price for hogs a year ago \$13.75.

The receipts of sheep were very light and no fat sheep were offered for sale. Quotations were, fat lambs, \$15 to \$16; fat wethers, \$14 to \$15; and fat ewes, \$12.50 to \$13. A limited quantity would find a ready market.

The increasing business of the country creamery at Cardston, Alberta, necessitating its expansion, a new site has been secured, and the work on the erection of new buildings is to be commenced as soon as possible. It is planned to spend \$25,000 on the new creamery.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 8, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	\$0.84 1/2	\$0.84 - \$0.85
Barley	1.44-1.50	1.55 - 1.82
Flax, No. 1	3.27	3.16 1/2 - 3.57

A VALUABLE CAR OF FLAX

Large returns from single cars of grain are becoming a matter of frequent occurrence in Western Canada, partly to the high prices being obtained for the grain and partly to the care that is now given to loading a car to capacity. A car of flax arriving at Winnipeg, Manitoba, a short time ago, netted its owner \$5,001.84. For a car of wheat containing 2,265 bushels of wheat, the sender received a check for \$4,784. Three other cars of wheat recently sent to Winnipeg netted their senders \$4,571.02, \$4,458.10 and \$4,122.55, respectively.

SASKATCHEWAN'S CREAMERY BUTTER

The total output of butter from the creameries of Saskatchewan in 1917 amounted to 4,240,000 pounds. During the year market conditions were very favorable and good prices were obtained. In the past most of the surplus butter manufactured by the Saskatchewan creameries has found a sale on the Vancouver market, but last year several carloads were sent to Montreal, and one to Toronto. An idea of the uniformly high quality of Saskatchewan creamery butter may be gathered from the fact that in the butter competition held in connection with the convention of the Dairymen's Associations of that province there was only 1.75 points difference between the highest and lowest samples, the highest securing 94.83 and the lowest 93.25 points.

An egg circle organized at Blackie, Alberta, last spring has had a most successful initial year. During the past few weeks the value of poultry products shipped has averaged \$200 weekly, while the total value of business transacted during the past season is approximately \$7,000.

During the year 1917, two hundred cars of creamery butter were exported from Alberta. This province was the first in Western Canada to grade its butter and cream.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$12,136.87
W. J. Inglis, Roblin, Man.	25.00
S. Richmond, Leroux, Sask.	10.00
H. F. Prockter, Fenwood, Sask.	10.00

Total \$12,181.87

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$683.05
Proceeds of Collection taken at Blaris and Isabella G.G.A. Meeting, Isabella, Man.	15.75
St. Saviours Odanah, Minnedosa, Man.	30.00
H. F. Prockter, Fenwood, Sask.	5.00

Total \$733.80

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$407.00
H. F. Prockter, Fenwood, Sask.	5.00

Total \$412.00

Halifax Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$106.00
H. F. Prockter, Fenwood, Sask.	5.00

Total \$111.00

Blue Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$72.05
Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask.	25
Allan M. Diehl, Calcutta, Alta.	25
Helen Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.	25
Willie Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.	25
Arthur Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.	25
Elsie Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.	25
Eva Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.	25
Harold W. Rapp, Clive, Alta.	10
Florence Johnson, Hazelridge, Man.	25
W. J. Gummerby, Wildun, Alta.	25
Laura Roach, Douglaston, Sask.	50
Verna Roach, Douglaston, Sask.	20
Vera E. Campbell, Kindersley, Sask.	25
Margaret Campbell, Kindersley, Sask.	10
Bertha Hansman, Cadogan, Alta.	25
Edgar Styles, Ballinora, Sask.	25
Jean Trais, Muhlbach, Alta.	50
Winifred Trais, Muhlbach, Alta.	50
Sterling Dorcas, Theresa, Sask.	25
Dorothy Mitchinson, Taber, Alta.	25
Margaret Sherwood, Wilkie, Sask.	10
Beryl Scowler, Hazelridge, Man.	50
Kitty Wilson, Indian Head, Sask.	25
Lenora Holtlander, Darmody, Sask.	30
Rosa Bowering, Summerberry, Sask.	25
Marjory Spence, Chattwood, Sask.	25
Alex. MacDonald, Fitzmaurice, Sask.	25
Joseph Kompan, Nashlyn, Sask.	25
John Harold Eastcott, Shoal Lake, Man.	25
Gladye Smith, Entwistle, Alta.	25
Isabel Evers, Freshfield, Alta.	25
Margaret Evers, Freshfield, Alta.	26
Catherine Caskey, MacDonald, Man.	25
"Mischievous Monkey"	10
Edna Howarth, Glen Adelaide, Sask.	25
Hilda Ward, Kristine, Sask.	25
Muriel Willis, Innisfree, Alta.	67
Lottie and Edith Lowe, Duval, Sask.	2.00
Helen Stewart, Cairns, Alta.	25

Total \$84.33

Previously Acknowledged

Red Cross Fund	\$5,738.51
Armenian Relief Fund	10.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.50
Prisoners of War Fund	160.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00

Total \$21,233.06

Professional and Trades Directory

Auctioneers

WRITE ME BEFORE ENGAGING AN AUCTIONEER. I specialize on livestock sales. Settlements at sales attended to and completed in expert manner. Assistance rendered those who wish sale notes discounted. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina.

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BENCE, STEVENSON AND McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, C.P.R. Building, SASKATOON.

CHAS. N. DALGLEISH, B.A. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. 301 UNION TRUST BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.

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TURGEON, BROWN & THOMSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Hon. W. F. A. TURGEON, K.C. T. D. BROWN, K.C. H. F. THOMSON. A. L. McLEAN. 605-S McCallum-Hill Building REGINA CANADA

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CHIROPRACTIC

HAS long since been passed the experimental stage and has proven its efficiency in both acute and chronic disease. Space forbids us going into details regarding the science and its application to disease, however if you are interested we invite you to write for free descriptive literature, also any special personal information you may desire.

DRS. MUNRO and McPHAIL 204 Carlton Building Winnipeg

HEALTH TO YOU! What greater blessing could you wish for 1918? Chiropractic Spinal Adjustments restore health even after other methods fail. Try them and see. Consultation free. Dr. Martha Belle Flemming, Chiropractor (Graduate Palmer School), 408 Boyd Bldg. Winnipeg.

H. W. SCOTT, M.D., D.C., GRADUATE D.C.M. and National School Chiropractic, Post Graduate Chicago, U.S.A., M.C.P. & S. Sask. and (M.C.P. & S. Ont.) and L.M.C. Great Britain. Specialty: all medical, surgical or spinal diseases. 2076 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. Phone: 2029.

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DR. A. GREGOR SMITH, DR. W. FRASER SMITH, DR. J. A. MCGREGOR,

Local and General Anesthetics for Painless Extraction of Teeth.

Offices now over Royal Bank; Entrance Hamilton St., opposite Williams' Store. REGINA, Sask.

DR. MAXWELL R. PARKIN, Dentist. Special attention to Attachment and Removable Bridge Work. Office: 412 McCallum Hill Bldg., Regina, Sask.

DR. J. A. MORAN, Dentist, Saskatoon, Sask. Over Union Bank. None but best American college graduates. No students. I can save you hotel and railroad fare. Write for an appointment. Telephone 1633. Lady attendant.

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FARM LANDS WANTED

I HAVE some parties wanting improved farms with and without equipment. If you want to sell, send me full particulars, description, lowest price and terms.

J. F. C. MENLOVE

209 CURRY BLDG., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

121 Ave. C North, Saskatoon, Sask.

Castings Made, Machine Work, Oxy-Acetylene welding. Plow Standards, Flame Sheets, Grate Bars, any make. Cylinder Re-boring, New Pistons and Rings.

Most complete Repair Shop in Saskatchewan.

WE WELD ANY CRACKED OR BROKEN parts of autos, steam or gas engines, farm or shop machinery, crank cases or crank shafts welded, boilers repaired, boiler flues re-tipped, cylinders re-bored, new pistons made. Send your broken castings or machine work to us. We manufacture a full line of welding apparatus, and can supply you with a thoroughly practical outfit for any class of work. Free instruction to purchasers.

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DR. J. A. MILLICAN, Specialist in Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Eyes Tested and Glasses Made Same Day. Office Phone: M. 2546. Hours: 10 to 12; 2 to 5.

210-211-212 Herald Building, Calgary, Alta.

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MONEY TO LOAN on IMPROVED FARMS, WILD LANDS.

Lowest Terms. Prompt Attention.

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THE LEADING OSTEOPATH

All Chronic Diseases

Established in Winnipeg in 1903.

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MINERAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM, Win- nipeg, Man.

The finest and best equipped institution in Canada for the treatment of Rheumatism, Nervous diseases and Kidney Troubles, Piles. We can cure every case without knife or chloroform.

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Dealer in Raw Furs, Hides and Game Heads, etc.

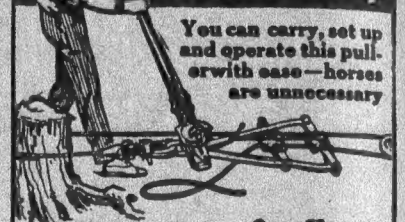
WOOL GROWERS ORGANIZE

By a unanimous standing vote, the Wool Growers' Conference held in Toronto, decided on February 6 to organize the "Canadian Wool Growers' Protective Association." The association will be on a co-operative basis. It is Dominion-wide in its scope and will act as a buying and selling medium representing the various wool growers' and sheep breeders' associations and interests throughout Canada. The only stumbling block in the way of a co-operative organization is the absence of a Dominion Act providing for co-operative societies. This makes it more difficult to finance the co-operative organization. The capital stock of the company has been fixed at \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each, 20 per cent. of which is to be paid on application. The balance is to be paid on the call of the directors who shall not call for more than 20 per cent. at any one time and there must be three months between calls.

Provision is made that after an annual payment of six per cent. on the paid-up capital a reserve fund, not to exceed one per cent. of the year's sales in any year will be provided. Any further annual surplus funds are to be distributed to the patrons of the company whether shareholders or not in proportion to the volume of business done. The newly elected officers of the association are: President, Col. McEwan, ex-president of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association; first vice-president, Capt. Wilson, Forrest, Sask.; second vice-president, Mr. Logan, Amherst, N.S.

A feature of the conference was a meeting between delegates of the wool growers' conference and the wool committee of the Manufacturers' Association. The manufacturers proposed that all Canadian wool should be embargoed and that the combing wools should be exported in bond to the United States to be combed and returned to Canada as "tops." This met with a statement from George Gordon of Manitoba that the growers had already decided to offer all their wool to the Canadian government for its own use for war purposes on a basis of the 1917 price. The manufacturers were asked to state if Canadian wool had been exported to the United States for combing, why it should not be sold there in the open market and why should the Canadian manufacturers not go to that market and buy their "tops." A committee of the wool growers and manufacturers was appointed to discuss the fixing of the price of wool and the manufacturers' products.

One Man Pulls Any Stump



Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

This KIRSTIN One Man Stump Puller is in a class by itself. It is as superior as it is different. Just a steady back and forth motion on the lever gives tons of pull on the stump.

The secret of its great power is in double leverage. Made of high-grade steel, combining great strength, durability and light weight. Soft steel clutches grip and pull without wear on the cable. Clears over an acre from one anchor. Changes the speed while operating.

Thirty days' free trial on your own land. Three years' guarantee, flaw or no flaw. Six months to pay, if you wish.

Get Big Free Book and Very Special Offer on One Man and Horse Power Pullers—all sizes.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO. 305 Dennis Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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RAW FURS

HIDES, WOOL
SENECA ROOT

Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.

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Ship to us at once and Reap Benefits of High Prices now prevailing.

Price List and Shipping Tags FREE

Pierce Fur Co. Ltd. Richard M. Pierce, Manager

King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

DOLLARS ^{A^N} SENSE

You may have taken infinite pains in the preparation of your land and may have your farm in ideal condition for the raising of a crop. It may be free from weeds, in good tilth, and with a sufficient supply of moisture stored to provide against periods of drought, but until the land is seeded and the crop harvested you will not be in a position to derive any benefit from your labor.

Every furrow turned, every round of the cultivator, every stroke of the harrow represents a certain definite amount of expense that will remain unaltered under any and every succeeding condition.

Assume that you have a two hundred acre field summer fallowed and ready for crop in 1918.

If this 200 acres continues to lie fallow it will produce no revenue.

Seed it with wheat that is capable of reproducing at the rate of 20 bushels per acre and you will be able to harvest 4,000 bushels of wheat which at \$2.00 per bushel would be worth \$8,000.

Seed it with wheat that is capable of reproducing at the rate of 30 bushels per acre and you will be able to harvest 6,000 bushels of wheat which at \$2.00 per bushel would be worth \$12,000.

Seed it with wheat that is capable of reproducing at the rate of 40 bushels per acre and you will be able to harvest 8,000 bushels which at \$2.00 per bushel would be worth \$16,000.

The net cost up until seeding time remains the same—the cost of seeding, harvesting and threshing is practically the same, the heavier yielding grain adding a little additional for twine, threshing and marketing.

Assume that the total cost for tillage, seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing is \$7,000.

The 20 bushel crop will pay a profit of \$1,000
The 30 bushel crop will pay a profit of \$5,000
The 40 bushel crop will pay a profit of \$9,000

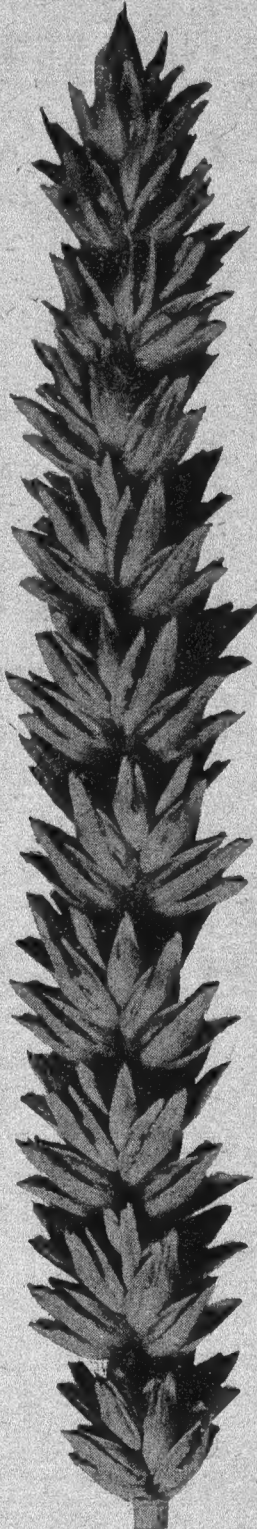
Your profit will vary in a direct proportion based upon the yielding ability of your seed.

If DOLLARS are any incentive—common sense will permit the use of the heaviest yielding strains of seed—only.

YOU can secure the heaviest yielding strains of grain in the world from The Grain Growers' Guide, FREE.

CLIP the coupon on the opposite corner of this page, mail to us and secure YOUR allotment.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



A typical selected head from Wheeler's plots, 1 and 1-3 natural size. Note the length, the compactness, the many spikelets, and the number of grains in each spikelet—The progeny from such heads brings yields that crowd lean pocketbooks with bank notes of large denominations.

Yielding Ability in Wheat

Just as surely as you can breed size and quality into horses, beef or milk into cattle, can you develop yielding ability in seed grain.

Seager Wheeler has developed strains of seed that have established world records for yields and quality—under ordinary field conditions his improved Marquis Wheat has yielded as much as 54,395 bushels on a field of 1,000 acres.

These heavy yielding strains have been produced by seeding the grains from individual heads (such as the one illustrated) on special plots and preserving for seed only those heads that reproduced true to

the type of the original parent head.

By continuing this process for many generations the type is fixed and a strain developed that has the ability to reproduce at a much higher percentage rate than has the ordinary wheat.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's crop and is distributing it free to farmers throughout the West.

The Guide has published a Better Seed Book that tells in detail how the world's heavy-yielding World Prize

Winning grains have been developed, and how they can be secured without cost. The Guide knows that you can add thousands of dollars to your annual income by the use of improved strains of seed. A few hours devoted to helping The Guide in its campaign to increase the yearly production on our Western farms, will secure for you an allotment of the seed that holds the world's record for yielding ability. **USE SENSE** and place extra dollars in your pocket book—the Seed Book will tell you how.

Clip the coupon NOW before you turn this page—fill in your name and address and mail to us. The coupon will bring the "Seed Book."

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

2-13

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK" containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

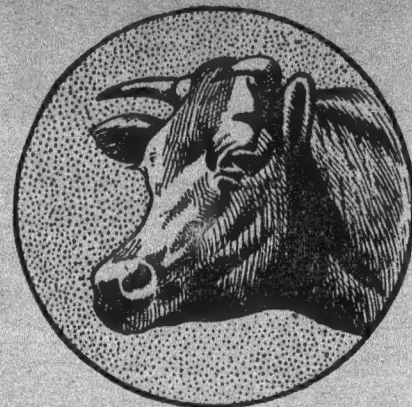
Name _____

Post Office _____

Province _____



How is Your Stock Doing This Winter?



Are your horses, cattle and hogs out of condition, scraggy, hide-bound, eating their heads off and getting little good from their feed? You know from past experience when your stock has been around the stables for a while they fall off, showing they are missing something. What they miss is the herbs and roots they formerly got while on pasture, and which are absolutely essential to animals' digestion. These **must** be replaced.

Other farmers have solved the problem successfully and point the way for you. They mix INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC with the feed and the results are astounding. The animals pick up as if by magic. Pretty soon you can begin to cut down on the feed rations. Here's the reason. You know you can't keep water in a sieve. So it is with your animals. If their digestive organs are not extracting and assimilating the nourishment from the food, the animals can eat their heads off and not get any fatter, because the food simply passes right through the system.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, mixed with the feed, supplies the necessary herbs, roots and bark to tone up the whole system, particularly the digestive system.

International Stock Food Tonic

FOR YOUR HORSES

Keep horses thrifty and healthy with nice glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed, or in a run-down or over-worked condition, use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved, all-round condition and appearance of the animal.

50c. and \$1.00 Packages

Sold by all dealers. Its use is guaranteed to keep your stock in better health and make you big extra profits for its low cost of feeding. Remember you get "3 feeds for 1 cent."

FOR YOUR COWS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milch cows, assisting them to extract all the milk-producing substances from the food. The cows thus give a larger flow of richer milk.

Large Pails at \$3.75

FOR YOUR HOGS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC increases your hog profits by giving quick growth and by keeping hogs healthy. It is not what a hog eats, but what is digested and assimilated that means rapid growth and profitable feeding.

Lithographed Tins at \$1.50

READ THESE LETTERS

Markham, Ont., Sept 22nd.

Dear Sirs:—

I have been using your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC now for four years on all my stock—especially horses and cattle. I find it pays me well to use it as it keeps them healthy and thriving, improves the appetite and increases the quantity of milk. It certainly keeps stock in fine shape, and I would not be without it.

(Signed) JOHN S. HOLDON,
President of the Markham Producers' Association.

Shedden, Ont., Jan. 18th.

Dear Sirs:—

I have used several stock tonics, but none can come up to the "International." I am feeding it to my hogs and milch cows with good results. I am also getting good results from your Poultry Food Tonic.

I sold six pigs last fall that were one week less than five months old and weighed 172 lbs. apiece—something I could not make them do without INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC.

(Signed) JOHN S. BEHARREL, R. R. No. 3.

R. R. No. 1, Calumet, Que.

Dear Sirs:—

I have used 500 lbs. of GROFAST CALF MEAL this year and never used the like of it. My calves are as fine a bunch as I ever raised on milk.

(Signed) JAMES BENNETT.

Waterville, Que., March 10th, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—

I always found your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC to be a favorable tonic on my farm, and I have now used it for the past five years and have not had a sick horse or cow for one single day in that time. My six cows are as fat and healthy now as at any time in the summer and are always ready for their feed and am certain they are giving more milk than other folks' cows who don't feed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, as it keeps the animals healthy and in good shape, whether horses or cows or pigs.

(Signed) WM. H. DAY.

Belton, Ont., R. R. No. 1, May 22nd, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—

I know your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is a splendid preparation, both as a milk producer and a conditioner, and your INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC is excellent.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) SAMUEL PATTERSON.

Paisley, R. R. No. 3, Feb. 27th, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—

Kindly ship me at once by freight twelve pails of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. You will notice this is the second twelve-pail order I have bought this season. I have used a lot of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, as you will see by your records, and find its use very profitable to me.

(Signed) J. H. TURNER.

Admiral, Sask., Nov. 25th, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—

I use a lot of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC and have for years. There is nothing like it for livestock. It keeps them healthy and thrifty with a good appetite, and I use it every winter, as it certainly helps to bring stock through in much better shape for the spring. A number of my neighbors now use your Stock Food, as I have highly recommended it to them.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) FRANK SINKLER.

Mount Forest, Ont., March 1st.

Dear Sirs:—

We have been using your GROFAST CALF MEAL on two calves, and we are going to have a picture of them taken and will send you a copy, as we consider them two of the best calves we have ever raised, and they have not had one drop of milk—simply GROFAST CALF MEAL.

Yours truly,
(Signed) EUGENE MURPHY.

Kendal, Sask., Nov. 8th, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—

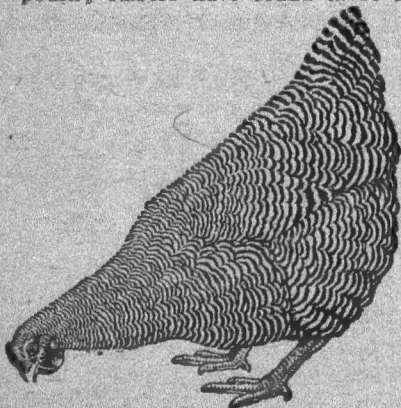
Your GROFAST CALF MEAL is great stuff to make calves grow, and I wish you could give me your price on 200 pounds.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) G. S. SEIBOLD.

International Poultry Food Tonic

HOW ABOUT EGGS THIS WINTER AT SKY-HIGH PRICES.—Give your hens the roots, herbs and seeds they need to make them lay in winter and you will be handsomely repaid. Thousands of farmers and poultry raisers have found these necessary tonics perfectly combined

in INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC, and are making big money year after year. It stimulates the digestive and reproductive organs, causing the hens to assimilate greater nourishment from the feed they eat, and making them lay as regularly as in summer. One extra egg per month from each hen will pay for all the tonic used. Sold by dealers everywhere—25c., 50c., and \$1.00 packages. Don't forget to use International Louse Killer generously—clean hens are the best layers.

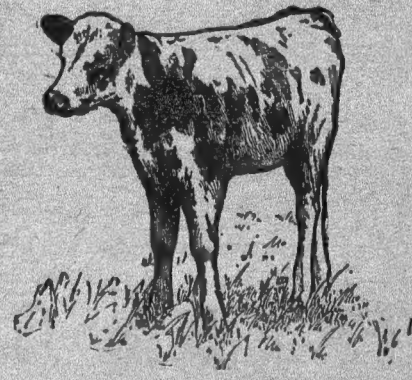


International Grofast Calf Meal

This famous calf food is prepared to raise calves without the use of new milk. Three calves can be raised on Grofast and skim-milk at the cost of one feed on new milk. It is important that every man who has calves to raise should know about and use International Grofast Calf Meal.

When you use GROFAST CALF MEAL in raising calves you save the cream and butter-fat, as well as raise sturdy, thrifty calves. It is easily mixed; calves like it. GROFAST CALF MEAL is put up in 25, 50 and 100 pound sacks. You can get it direct from us or your local dealer, but, in any case, make sure you ask for INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.



International Stock Food Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada

Also manufacturers and sole proprietors of International Poultry Food Tonic, Grofast Calf Meal, International Louse Killer, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Dan Patch White Liniment, International Colic Remedy, International Heave Remedy, International Distemper Remedy, etc., etc.